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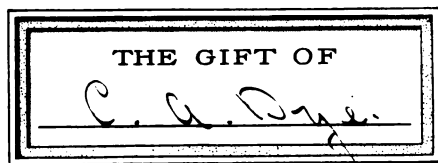
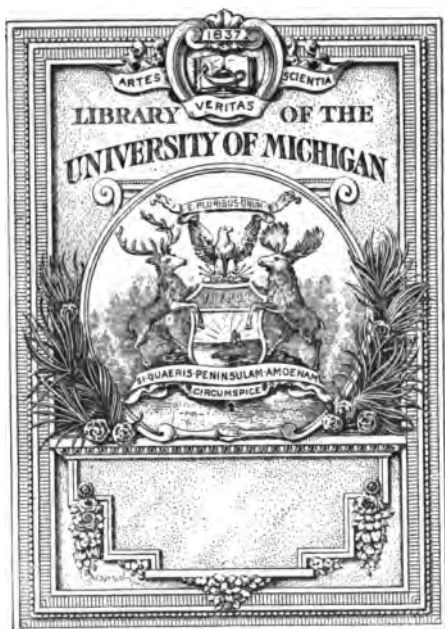
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OHIO STATE
Pharmaceutical Association.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,
1895.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
OHIO STATE
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
AT ITS
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.
HELD IN
SANDUSKY, JUNE 4, 5 AND 6, 1895,
TOGETHER WITH THE
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, PHARMACY LAW, ADULTERATION LAW,
POISON LAW, LABEL LAW AND MORPHINE LAW,
ALSO,
LIST OF MEMBERS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO :
THE FORMAN-BASSETT-HATCH Co.
1895.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENTS.

J. F. JUDGE, M. D.,	Cincinnati,	1879-80
J. W. DIETRICH,	Dayton,	1880-81
I. N. REED,	Toledo,	1881-82
D. C. PETERS, M. D.,	La Porte, Ind.	1882-83
S. S. WEST,	Cleveland,	1883-84
JOHN WEYER,	Cincinnati,	1884-85
WM. M. MELVILLE,	Sandusky,	1885-86
VIRGIL COBLENTZ,	Springfield,	1886-87
S. E. ALLEN,	Akron,	1887-88
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1888-89
L. W. SHERWOOD,	Columbus,	1889-90
F. M. HEATH,	White House,	1890-91
M. A. BURKHARDT,	Dayton,	1891-92
C. N. NYE,	Canton,	1892-93
G. L. HECHLER,	Cleveland,	1893-94
C. T. FENNEL,	Cincinnati,	1894-95
C. W. TOBEY,	Troy,	1895-96

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. N. MCCOY,	Kenton,	1879-80
J. F. JUDGE, M. D.,	Cincinnati,	1880-81
T. L. A. CRUVE,	Cincinnati,	1881-82
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	Cleveland,	1882-83
JOHN WEYER,	Cincinnati,	1883-84
W. J. MARTIN,	Cincinnati,	1884-85
CHARLES LUDLOW,	Springfield,	1885-86
C. N. NYE,	Canton,	1886-87
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1887-88
W. R. OGIER,	Columbus,	1888-89
A. H. MCCULLOUGH, M. D.,	Mansfield,	1889-90
PHILIP ACKER,	Cleveland,	1890-91
PHILIP LEHR,	Cleveland,	1891-92
C. D. KERR,	Gallipolis,	1892-93
A. H. DOUDS,	Canton,	1893-94
F. J. R. PFIFFNER,	Delaware,	1894-95
J. H. EMRICH,	Sandusky,	1895-96

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

M. L. MOONEY,	Cardington,	1879-80
H. C. GAYLORD,	Cleveland,	1880-81
J. N. MCCOY,	Kenton,	1881-82
F. HARRINGTON,	Logan,	1882-83
E. M. HATTON,	Zanesville,	1883-84
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1884-85
D. D. BENEDICT,	Norwalk,	1885-86
M. D. FULTON,	Bucyrus,	1886-87
GEO. W. VOSS,	Cleveland,	1887-88
J. H. VON STEIN,	Upper Sandusky,	1888-89
F. M. HEATH,	White House,	1889-90
H. J. EADY,	Elyria,	1890-91
GEO. EGER,	Cincinnati,	1891-92
W. H. HAVEN,	Findlay,	1892-93
C. W. DAVIS,	Jeffersonville,	1893-94
G. W. VOSS,	Cleveland,	1894-95
J. P. HARLEY,	Lima,	1895-96

PERMANENT SECRETARY.

LEWIS C. HOPP,	Cleveland,	1879-96
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PERMANENT TREASURERS.

CHAS. HUSTON,	Columbus,	1879-89
FRANK A. KAUTZ,	Cincinnati,	1889-92
J. H. VON STEIN,	Upper Sandusky,	1892-96

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	Cleveland,	1882-83
W. J. MARTIN,	Cincinnati,	1883-84
W. M. MELVILLE,	Sandusky,	1884-85
CHARLES LUDLOW,	Springfield,	1885-86
C. T. INMAN,	Akron,	1886-87
H. C. COOK,	Columbus,	1887-88
W. K. LINDSAY,	Mansfield,	1888-89
W. K. WEST,	Toledo,	1889-90
J. G. SPENGLER,	Dayton,	1890-91
J. H. OPENHEIMER,	Canton,	1891-92
J. C. FIRMIN,	Findlay,	1892-93
A. WETTERSTROEM,	Cincinnati,	1893-94
G. J. SCHADE,	Sandusky,	1894-95

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION,

1895-1896.

President.		
C. W. TOBEY,	- - - - -	Troy
First Vice President.		
J. H. EMRICH,	- - - - -	Sandusky
Second Vice President.		
J. P. HARLEY,	- - - - -	Lima
Permanent Secretary.		
LEWIS C. HOPP,	- 198 Euclid Ave. - - -	Cleveland
Permanent Treasurer.		
J. H. VON STEIN,	- - - - -	Upper Sandusky

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. A. BURKHARDT,	- - - - -	Dayton
ALBERT WETTERSTROEM,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
F. T. BOWER,	- - - - -	Toledo

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Trade Interests.		
J. A. MAYER,	- - - - -	Dayton
G. F. PARSONS,	- - - - -	Troy
S. E. ALLEN,	- - - - -	Akron

Committee on Papers and Queries.		
J. U. LLOYD,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
E. A. SCHUBERT,	- - - - -	Fostoria
A. T. BALDWIN,	- - - - -	Washington C. H.

Committee on Pharmacy Laws.		
F. W. HERBST,	- - - - -	Columbus
G. L. HECHLER,	- - - - -	Cleveland
C. T. P. FENNEL,	- - - - -	Cincinnati
E. W. HATTON,	- - - - -	Columbus
F. M. STARR,	- - - - -	Delaware

Committee on Unofficial Formulæ.		
F. T. BOWER,	- - - - -	Toledo
G. COBLENTZ,	- - - - -	Springfield
A. H. BATES,	- - - - -	Piqua
G. W. BROWN,	- - - - -	Wilmington
A. M. MOON,	- - - - -	Blanchester

Committee on Adulterations and Sophistications.

J. H. BEAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scio
G. B. KAUFFMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
J. H. WAHMHOF,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Delphos

Committee on Pharmaceutical Education.

GEO. EGER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
W. H. SYFERT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
J. G. SPENGLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dayton

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee on Entertainment.

F. W. HERBST,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
J. C. FIRMIN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Findlay
N. ROSEWATER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland

Committee on Course of Studies for Pharmaceutical Colleges in the State.

F. T. BOWER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Toledo
E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
C. T. P. FENNEL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
G. B. KAUFFMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
J. H. BEAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scio
B. F. YOUNG,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ada
M. A. BURKHARDT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dayton
W. R. OGIER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus

Committee on Insurance.

F. W. HERBST,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
W. H. STYER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marietta
H. H. INK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Canton
G. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland
J. C. FIRMIN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Findlay

Committee to Confer With the Food Commissioner, Dr. McNeal.

GEO. B. KAUFFMAN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
J. U. LLOYD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cincinnati
G. L. HECHLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cleveland

Members elected from whom His Excellency, the Governor, is to appoint one to the vacancy occurring in the Board of Pharmacy, April, 1896.

CHARLES KRONE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hamilton
JOHN BYRNE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Columbus
CHARLES KERR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gallipolis
E. B. HUBBARD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tiffin
M. A. BURKHARDT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dayton

DELEGATES.

Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

At Denver, Col., Aug. 14th, 1895.

C. T. P. FENNEL, Cincinnati,	J. U. LLOYD, Cincinnati,
LEWIS C. HOPP, Cleveland,	G. L. HECHLER, Cleveland,
ALBERT WETTERSTROEM, Cincinnati.	

Alternates.

G. W. VOSS, Cleveland,	GEO. B. KAUFFMAN, Columbus,
DR. T. L. A. GREEVE, Cincinnati,	F. T. BOWER, Toledo,
J. H. BEAL, Scio.	

Delegates to National Wholesale Druggists' Convention.

At Denver, Col., Sept. 2nd, 1895.

OTTO RAUCHFUSS, Cincinnati,	GEORGE B. KAUFFMAN, Columbus.
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COMMITTEE ON COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNTY.	NAME.	CITY.	COUNTY.	NAME.	CITY.
Adams	S. Doyle	Winchester.	Licking	F. A. Collins	Newark.
Allen	H. Bracelin	Bluffton.	Logan	A. W. Murdock	Bellef'ntaine
Ashland	S. G. Wiest	Ashland.	Lorain	H. J. Eady	Elyria.
Ashtabula	A. K. Hawley	Jefferson.	Lucas	F. T. Bower	Toledo.
Athens	E. R. Lash	Athens.	Madison	F. A. Bauer	London.
Auglaize	J. L. Hoffman	New Bremen.	Mahoning	S. W. McKeon	Youngstown.
Belmont	J. B. Hoge	St. Clairsville.	Marion	L. H. Flocken	Marion.
Brown	S. J. Fitzpatrick	Fayetteville.	Medina	W. H. Albrow	Medina.
Butler	C. Krone	Hamilton.	Meigs	C. D. Reed	Pomeroy.
Carroll	S. L. Sterling	Carrollton.	Mercer	John Bevan	Mendon.
Champ'gn	J. O. Connor	Urbana.	Miami	C. W. Toby	Troy.
Clarke	Theo. Troupe	Springfield.	Monroe		
Clermont	J. C. Bleher	New Richmond.	Montgo'ery	J. G. Spengler	Dayton.
Clinton	G. W. Brown	Wilmington.	Morgan		
Colum'ia'a	J. C. Bolger	Salem.	Morrow	F. Shaw	Cardington.
Coshocton	D. J. Lawson	Warsaw.	Musking'm	H. M. Widney	Zanesville.
Crawford	F. T. Johnson	Bucyrus.	Noble	W. H. Bowron	Caldwell.
Cuy'hoga }	Lewis C. Hopp	{ Cleveland.	Ottawa	E. C. Payne	Port Clinton.
	H. Kuhlmeier		Paulding	G. A. Lynn	Paulding.
Darke	J. G. Stierle	Versailles.	Perry	H. Spencer	NStraitsville
Defiance	N. G. Woodward	Defiance.	Pickaway	S. B. Evans	Circleville.
Delaware	F. M. Starr	Delaware.	Pike	A. H. Dean	Waverly.
Erie	D. R. Arnold	Sandusky.	Portage	W. T. McConney	Ravenna.
Fairfield	E. B. White	Lancaster.	Preble	J. E. Davis	West Alex- ander.
Fayette	A. T. Baldwin	Washington C.H.	Putnam	W. W. Kelley	Ottawa.
Franklin	J. Rauschkolb	Columbus.	Richland	E. H. Lindsey	Mansfield.
Fulton	C. J. Nachtrieb	Wauseon.	Ross	J. A. Nipgen	Chillicothe.
Gallia	C. D. Kerr	Gallipolis.	Sandusky	E. S. Thomas	Freemont.
Geauga	A. K. Hawley	Jefferson (Ashta- bula County.)	Scioto	Frank Amann	Portsmouth.
Greene	B. G. Ridgway	Cedarville.	Seneca	E. B. Hubbard	Tiffin.
Guernsey	J. C. Hutchinson	Cambridge.	Shelby	C. Amann	Sidney.
Hamilt'n }	W. Simonson	{ Cincinnati.	Stark	C. W. Koons	Canton.
	A. Wetterstroem		Summit	C. T. Inman	Akron.
Hancock	J. C. Firmin	Findlay.	Trumbull	S. P. Cramer	Hubbard.
Hardin	W. D. Dean	Kenton.	Tuscar'was	G. A. Cornet	Port Wash- ington.
Harrison	J. H. Beal	Scio.	Union	J. W. Field	Marysville.
Henry	F. H. Voigt	Holgate.	Van Wert	L. F. Gacken- heimer	Van Wert.
Highland	O. N. Garrett	Hillsboro.	Vinton	A. L. Lewis	Hamden
Hocking	F. Harrington	Logan.			Junction.
Holmes	J. J. Strome	Millersburg.	Warren	H. Reed	Lebanon.
Huron	C. V. Cupp	Bellevue.	W'shingt'n	W. H. Styer	Marietta.
Jackson	W. F. Hale, M. D.	Jackson.	Wayne	S. H. Boyd	Wooster.
Jefferson	Thos. Johnson	Steubenville.	Williams	W. H. Chilcote	Edgerton.
Knox	C. W. Baker	Mt. Vernon.	Wood	A. Thurston	G'nd Rapids.
Lake	W. M. Werner	Painesville.	Wyandot	Fred Berg	U. Sandusky.
Lawrence	A. Winters	Ironton.			

In Memoriam.

S. M. STRONG.

CLEVELAND.

W. M. REED.

AGOSTA.

R. B. STRONG,

JAMESTOWN.

W. E. WHITE,

DELPHOS.

C. KAMPFMUELLER,

CINCINNATI.

J. C. BOISE,

SEVILLE.

J. F. FREDERICK,

TOLEDO.

In Memoriam.

R. L. SEYBERT,
HILLSBORO.

DR. H. J. NOYES,
M'CONNELLSVILLE.

A. H. DOUDS,
CANTON.

HARRY BOYER,
WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE.

E. N. McCARTER,
COLUMBUS.

A. W. BOCK,
CLEVELAND.

J. M. NICHOLS,
COLUMBUS.

E. J. CRANE,
IBERIA.

MEMBERS

OF THE

OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

GEO. W. VOSS,	-	-	-	Cleveland,	-	-	Term expires, 1900
A. MEININGER,	-	-	-	Cincinnati,	-	"	1899
C. E. INK,	-	-	-	Columbiana,	-	"	1898
W. R. OGIER,	-	-	-	Columbus,	-	"	1897
CHARLES KRONE,	-	-	-	Hamilton,	-	"	1896

OFFICERS.

CHARLES KRONE, President,
W. R. OGIER, Secretary and Treasurer,
Columbus, Ohio.

The regular meetings of this board are held in
CINCINNATI, the second Monday of January,
COLUMBUS, the second Monday of May,
CLEVELAND, the second Monday of October.

Examinations will be held on the following dates : January 14, 1896, at Cincinnati ; May 12, 1896, at Columbus ; July 14, 1896, at Toledo ; October 13, 1896, at Cleveland.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.—TUESDAY EVENING,
June 4th.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting was held in Elk's Hall, Sandusky.

At 8 o'clock p. m., President Fennel called the meeting to order.

Hon. Charles Bouton, Mayor of Sandusky, was introduced by the President, and delivered the following address of welcome:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I meet you here to-night and extend to you in behalf of the City of Sandusky a hearty welcome. I understand that this is the second time that you have honored our city by selecting it as a meeting point. I hope the pleasure you will enjoy at this meeting will induce you to come again.

Our city at the present time is in a rather rough condition, many of its streets are torn up, but any one who sees those piles of stone will readily realize that Sandusky is built upon a rock. (Applause.) If you see fit to visit us next year we will show you one of the cleanest, healthiest cities in the country, where men and women live to be eighty, ninety and even one hundred years old. A good sample of our men is right over there (referring to the veteran druggist, Dr. Emrich). I think he will live to be one hundred years old. (Applause.) The healthy condition of our city is a little discouraging to our local druggists, at the same time they appear to prosper and are happy. But, gentlemen, I hand over the keys of the city to you. Take them and enjoy yourselves and we will all be happy. (Applause.)

The President called upon J. Rauschkolb, of Columbus, to respond.

Mr. Rauschkolb responded as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: What to say I hardly know in response to the remarks we have just heard. This to me is unexpected, but in behalf of the druggists here assembled I kindly accept the keys which you offer, Mr. Mayor, and I have no doubt we will all enjoy ourselves. We thank you, Mr. Mayor, for your kind welcome.

The President then delivered his address, Mr. George Voss, of Cleveland, Second Vice President, in the chair.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with a time honored precedent, your presiding officer is expected to present a commendatory report pertaining to the affairs of the pharmacist for the current year. It is not good form to commence with an apology, but I am conscious that the status of pharmacy is not what it ought to be and one not likely to inspire one with bright thoughts. We are here, this seventeenth annual meeting to counsel together regarding the best interests of the profession and my desire is, that peace, harmony and good fellowship shall attend all our deliberations. Let Science be our guide and Truth the goal. We are here for a purpose, and that purpose, according to our pledge of membership to this association, is our proposal to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of the state; to improve the science and art of pharmacy; to elevate its standard and to eventually restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists. The Ohio Association may be proud of its membership and the influence wielded through them over the entire state—and yet, Ohio Pharmacy, is not what it should be, and I hope is not what it will remain in the future.

The most interesting phases of pharmacy of to-day are, to my mind, those which present most strikingly her main faults. Let us consider them, criticise and eliminate them from the professional calling.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the responsibilities resting upon our calling, the remuneration received in return for the many obligations, nor refer to the trials and tribulations incident to the life of the every day pharmacist. One and all are thoroughly conversant with them, in fact, know them so well, that you loose sight of everything else and stand in the light of your own interests.

The pharmacists of this state as well as those of other states must awake and respond promptly to the demands made upon them to be true to their calling. In the very nature of all subjects, there can be no standstill, continuous onward march is as essential for the life and continued existence of our calling as for any other calling. Pharmacy must advance, a single step lost in this onward march may be an irretrievable loss to the profession. Extraordinary growth and progress has characterized the age, and we owe it to ourselves, to our calling and to all mankind to look forward and take an active interest in affairs which entitle us to the professional consideration

and respect of the public. Let the science and art of pharmacy be our guide and the greatly desired goal will be reached with credit to ourselves as well as to the benefit of ourselves and all mankind.

The Ohio Association has accomplished much that redounds to the interest of the science, but let us not flatter ourselves that there is not an unlimited field for improvement in pharmacy. Let us be truthful to ourselves and admit that we have been overly proud and confident that the vantage-ground gained in the last ten (10) years is devoid of further improvement and strengthening. We have done well in the decade past, but we have already lived too long for our own good upon our past achievements. One of the grandest efforts of this Association culminated in the present Pharmacy act; a law which reflected to the credit of the intelligence and education of the pharmacist of that day. Truly so much so that this law has been copied by nearly every state in the Union.

What I may say on this subject is not new, for I favored the same cause at the Canton meeting, but I do hope that this matter will receive stronger consideration at your hands at this time than in 1892.

It is but human nature to be selfish and we are all governed, more or less, by selfish motives; but I am firmly convinced that it is to the interest of ourselves as well as to the whole American pharmaceutical profession that the pharmacy act be amended, and I hope the gentlemen constituting this association will respond to the call.

The present pharmacy act has been in existence since 1884, and while the provisions of the act were admirably adapted for the period, they have outlived their usefulness. The act of 1884 paved the way and is, in fact, the first stepping stone to a higher educational standing. We have not recklessly pushed forward, on the contrary, too much foresight and judgment have stood in the way of our progress. The time is ripe to build upon this foundation a strong superstructure, and if the foundation should prove too weak to carry the weight of a new structure, destroy the foundation and build anew. To-day we all recognize that we have outlived the provisions and conditions of that law, as much so as it was recognized in 1884, that the law of 1874 was no longer applicable to the interests of true pharmacy. As already stated, this association was instrumental in the passage of the law, and I know that the members to-day are at the present time just as anxious to advance the interests of the pharmaceutical profession as ten years ago. Let the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, representing the pharmacists of Ohio in a body, wield their influence to elevate the profession by establishing a proper distinction between the merchant druggist and the real pharmacist. Honest legislation in the interest of true pharmacy can do much that will redound to the interest of the science and its followers. This devolves upon this association, collectively and its members individually, to make the proper demands upon the legislature, and since these demands are but just, they will be promptly met. Men of intelligence and ability will recognize, that so long as every so-called druggist is placed upon the same footing with every other druggist, without any reference to educational qualification, no professional pharmacy can exist. The Ohio law makes no distinction, for any one can own a pharmacy or a retail drug-

store. This, I claim is not justice; for the reason that true pharmacy is an intellectual pursuit; although this fact is not recognized to the extent it should be by the mass of men. In fact, in the eyes of the great multitude, one druggist is as good as another. The public is justified in this belief, on a strictly logical basis; for the public must assume that the investment with authority to practice pharmacy can only be acquired by giving the state an equivalent in knowledge resulting from thorough training and education. Education must be the key-note. The public will quickly recognize the fact that education and qualification by training are the factors necessary to obtain the legal rights to practice pharmacy.

Primarily, the law should insist upon a pharmaceutical education as is now offered by the best of schools, a thorough course of training theoretical as well as practical in every department, supplemented by a period of practical experience in the business itself. The efforts in the direction of education, substantiated by living results, justify the demand for professional recognition. That any and everyone should be admitted to examination, or be permitted to assume responsibilities of the business, without real qualification, is fatal to professional pharmacy.

The professional calling requires intellect as well as education. Intellectual and development of intellect are the primary considerations; money is secondary and pays tribute to brains. The present provision of the law is unjust to the true pharmacist, and a continued tolerance will seriously effect the future standing of pharmacy.

Incidentally, I desire to call your attention to the indiscriminate sale of poisons by parties not identified with the profession. Another illustration to strengthen the belief of the public, that one druggist is as good as another, for Paris Green, Arsenic, Morphine, can be obtained from many sources that in the minds of the mass requires no educational qualification. The law is specific upon this subject, yet pharmacists fail to expose these pirates upon pharmacy. Is it surprising that pharmacists and pharmacy have fallen in disrepute in the eyes of the masses. Stand by your rights, fight for them, and insist upon the proper enforcement of the law. Another question which has caused considerable ill-feeling and thrown considerable discredit upon pharmacists is the sale of liquor. Much has been said and much more written upon the subject, and yet I feel that all has been a plea for hypocrisy and deceit. Statistics have proved that the cloak of pharmacy has been used to cover many evils and it is about time that pharmacists resented the insults heaped upon them.

The Liquor law is specific and discriminates between the sale of liquor as a beverage and a medicine—why then consider this act an oppression upon your pursuit—or an infringement of our rights as pharmacists? Liquor sold as a beverage, whether sold by the saloonist or the druggist, should come under the license act—and there should be no mercy shown to any one who attempts to evade the law by sheltering himself under the mantle of the pharmaceutical profession. Let it be the aim of this association requesting the strict enforcement of this act and support the same by exposing those who pretend to be pharmacists.

Another sin heaped upon pharmacy is the one of substitution. There

is undoubted evidence that the practice does exist among a certain class of druggists and naturally leaving the stigma upon the profession in general. This practice of dispensing another article than that called for cannot be too severely condemned; there is no excuse for it and is never justifiable. This very practice has given rise to the cutting evil and which has brought about a state of affairs unequaled in any mercantile calling. The question of cutting prices enters into every mercantile transaction, owing to the great fight for existence and to a certain extent, druggists must come under the same influences that control every industry. But the cutting evil as it exists to-day among druggists is not the result of true competition as found in other mercantile transactions, but a pretense to cover the unmercantile transaction "substitution." Statistics will show that wherever the practice has been one of legitimate cutting in prices, it has proven an extremely pound foolish and pennywise system; while under the guise of cutting, substitution has produced a well filled purse, branded with dishonesty, and thrown disgrace upon the calling. Amend your pharmacy law so as to discriminate between the true pharmacist and the mere merchant druggist. Thereby and only thereby can you remove the odium which falls unjustly upon the whole pharmaceutical profession.

Once more I desire to emphasize the necessity of the adoption of a standard of education, sufficient to interpret the pharmacopœial requirements. Statistics will show that the Ohio Board of Pharmacy has in force at least 3000 pharmacist certificates, and between 800 and 900 assistant pharmacists' certificates; while the membership of this association will show between 500 and 600. Compare these figures with the number of the U. S. Pharmacopœia's 1890 sold in this state and be convinced that it is absolutely necessary to establish measures that will make a distinction in the qualification entitling to the practice of pharmacy. Were the text of U. S. Pharmacopœia in Latin, an equal number of interpreters would be found in the state of Ohio.

There must be a waste of labor in all efforts seeking an elevation in pharmacy, unless education and qualification are made factors. Optimist as well as pessimist will admit that the art will become retrogressive instead of progressive. Education, theoretical as well as practical, must be the foundation to insure to American Pharmacy a professional standing. The day of apprenticeship may have closed owing to the relaxation of pharmacists themselves, but notwithstanding the fact, the education obtained as such should not be ignored; on the contrary, should be a factor of qualification. Our pharmaceutical teaching institutions owe their origin to this custom and are the outgrowth of a desire to supplement and not to supersede the work of education received as apprentice. Many will claim that pharmaceutical schools have superseded private preceptors, but upon investigation it will be clearly shown not to be a fact. The legal right to practice pharmacy, owing to the lack of educational qualification, has been easily secured by a display of a superficial knowledge; and this knowledge gained in schools where the studies presented are not adapted to the mental development of the pupils. Schools of Pharmacy can only assist in the development of education obtained as apprentice, and when the knowledge gained

as apprentice is lacking, the teachings of the schools become evanescent. College education is the logical supplement to apprenticeship education and should be one of the qualifications entitling to the practice of pharmacy. Education obtained as apprentice inspires confidence and interest in the interpretation of the pharmacopœia and inculcates a desire to repeat and investigate the requirements laid down therein. A knowledge of the principles involved in the interpretation is necessary, but the knowledge of the practical application of these principles makes the master. Recent investigation by the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission into the character of the drugs retailed by pharmacists has clearly demonstrated that pharmacists have been content to rely upon manufacturer and jobber for the strength and purity of their goods instead of ascertaining this fact themselves, according to the requirements of the pharmacopœia.

Admitting that we are all, more or less, influenced by the existing social and economic conditions, and these limitations compel us to meet existing conditions to the best of our ability; but when met, it should be without stultification or prostitution of the profession. These limitations do not exempt pharmacy of to-day from competition with other callings; nor is it right that competition should be legislated from her ranks. Competition stimulates enterprise in thought and action and is as essential to Pharmacy, professional or purely mercantile, as for any other calling so long as that competition is honorable. All the interests of pharmacy and those allied to her, represented by the manufacturer, jobber and retailer, recognize that the gold dollar cannot be furnished for ninety cents, and when offered at that rate, the process of sweating has been applied. Competition on this basis, dishonorable in the very foundation, has been breeding dishonesty and bringing poverty and disgrace to the calling. All the efforts to improve and maintain the standard of drugs and medicines on a pharmacopœial basis by pharmacy legislation have proven to be vain. The Ohio Pharmacy Law, owing to the want of a requirement insisting upon preliminary educational qualification, does not exclude incompetent men or imposters and consequently the U. S. Pharmacopœia has not been made the standard for the purity and strength of drugs and medicines. A similar state of affairs existing, owing to social and economic conditions, in other industries effecting the health of communities gave rise to discussions and suggestions seeking to remedy the evils. Ohio, always in the lead and foremost in the ranks of states on all questions pertaining to the welfare of her people and fellowmen, placed upon her statute books a law regulating the quality and strength of all food products and drugs sold within her borders. This law is absolutely just to every individual and to every industry, permitting the purchase and sale of every commodity as long as that commodity is sold in accordance to its inherent qualities. No better safeguard could be given to the industries of any community than such a law, cultivating internal enterprise by giving legitimate and honorable competition, productive of health, happiness and prosperity to the community. The enforcement of the law in all industries pertaining to food products has had a most salutary effect, sanitarially as well as financially, upon the industries as well as upon the public. The Ohio Commission in the enforcement of the law has been perfectly

honorable and just to every individual interested in products effecting the health of a community. The law being free from limitations restricting the sale of any commodity as long as sold true to representation, excludes the necessity of resorting to objectionable methods for its enforcement. Drugs and medicines have so far received but little attention, and consequently pharmacists have not been submitted to the annoyance which the enforcement of any act entails. Much has been said and written about the opposition by pharmacists to the law, but all investigations have proven that pharmacists welcome and support every honest effort to improve and maintain the standard of drugs and medicines. Wherever opposition has been shown it was found not to emanate from the ranks of pharmacy, but from the pirates of pharmacy. No true pharmacist will shirk the responsibilities placed upon him, no matter whether it be by Drug Law or Pharmacy Act. The Pure Food and Drug Act does not supersede the Pharmacy Act, but supplements it in applying the knowledge possessed as pharmacist to drugs and medicines regarding their purity and strength upon a pharmacopoeial basis. Without educational qualification and the ability to interpret the requirements of the pharmacopoeia, the Food and Drug Law would place a burden upon the pharmacist, but since he possesses the legal authority to practice pharmacy upon a certificate admitting qualification, there can be no additional burden. If the educational qualification to interpret the pharmacopoeia is wanting, then the pharmacist is compelled to rely upon the manufacturer and jobber for the strength and purity of the goods he dispenses, and suffer the consequences of misplaced confidence if the goods are found below the pharmacopoeial standard. That the pharmacopoeial requirements for identity, purity and strength were elaborated for the protection of the pharmacists upon the assumption of educational qualification to interpret them, there can be no doubt, and yet pharmacists fail to recognize in the pharmacopoeia their protector. That the pharmacopoeia is ignored by many can not be disputed for the evidence of the fact is presented daily, and that such is the case is solely due to a lack of educational qualification. Pharmacists must recognize that the respect and confidence of the medical profession can only be obtained by giving assurance of the strength and purity of the goods dispensed, and since that assurance has not been given it is not surprising that the educated and qualified pharmacist has likewise reaped the harvest of the seed sown by the uneducated and unqualified pharmacist.

To remedy the evils that exist in the calling and to remove the odium which rests upon the profession, amend your pharmacy law so as to discriminate between the pharmacist and the merchant druggist upon a basis of educational qualification. Every true pharmacist will recognize in such an act, supplemented by the Drug Act and their proper enforcement, the means of elevating pharmacy and with it personal professional standing.

On motion of Mr. Hopp, the President's address was referred to a committee of three.

C. A. Lehrer, of Sandusky, J. G. Stierle, of Versailles, and George Eger, of Cincinnati, were appointed the committee.

President Fennel then resumed the chair.

The Executive Committee reported applications for membership, which on motion were ordered to take the usual course.

The President then appointed the following Committee on Nominations :

B. Whittaker, of Cincinnati, C. Krone, of Hamilton, G. W. Brown, of Wellington, W. H. Ogborn, of Cincinnati, F. A. Bauer, of London, G. W. Sweeny, of Marion, O. B. Hannan, of Cleveland, G. Lautenschlager, of Dayton, and H. Vortkamp, of Lima.

On motion of the secretary, the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING,
June 5th.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The Secretary read the following communication from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association :

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 27, 1895.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to advise you that the following delegate from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association has been selected by President Thos. F. Main to convey to the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, at their Annual Meeting at Sandusky, June 4th, greetings of sympathy and interest in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the organization. I have advised the Secretary of the Association of these appointments.

Yours truly,

A. B. MERRIAM, Secretary.

Delegate—Otto Rauchfuss, Cincinnati.

To L. C. Hopp, Secretary, Cleveland, O.

The following from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy :

CINCINNATI, May 29th, 1895.

Lewis C. Hopp, Secretary O. S. P. A., Cleveland, O.:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy held May 21st, the following named gentlemen were elected as delegates and alternates to represent said college at the meeting of the O. S. P. A., on June 4, 5 and 6, at Sandusky.

Delegates—C. T. P. Fennel, J. W. Lloyd, Albert Wetterstroem, George Eger, John Ruppert.

Alternates—Dr. T. L. A. Greve, Dr. Louis W. Sauer, Julius Greyer, A. Fieber, Theo. Wetterstroem.

Yours Very Truly,

A. W. BAIN, Secretary.

On motion the papers were received and spread on the minutes.

The following report of the Executive Committee was read by Mr. Byrne :

To the Officers and members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Executive Committee beg leave to report to you the following, as embodying the report of their labors for the year ending June, 1895. We have carefully audited all bills presented to us.

Immediately on receiving the ruling of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, we issued a circular embodying our interpretation of his rulings and instructing the druggists how to proceed. We also had labels printed and placed on sale with our treasurer. The proceeds from the sale of which covered the cost of printing and sending out of circulars.

At our last meeting in Cincinnati it was voted that a copy of the report of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy be published in pamphlet form and be sent to every druggist in the state. The cost of printing and postage entailed a large outlay. The idea suggested itself that we might with propriety have printed with said report advertisements whereby we might cover the expense and possibly add funds to our treasury. We are pleased to state (that although quite an undertaking) up to the present time the project has netted us at least \$200.00 over and above all expenses. This report contained a title page by your Committee. Two pages announcing our meeting and the other a blank application for membership. The result of the report will probably be felt at our next meeting.

Up to the present time we have received notice of the death of the following members: Dr. R. L. Seybert, Hillsboro, Ohio; Harry Boyer, Washington Court House, Ohio; E. M. McCarter, Columbus, Ohio; R. B. Strong, Jamestown.

JOHN BYRNE,
JOHN RUPPERT,
S. AUBLEY.

On motion the report was received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Treasurer made the following report :

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SANDUSKY, O., June 4th, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my annual report as treasurer, for the year ending June 4th, 1895 :

RECEIPTS. 1894.

Balance in treasury June 5, 1894	\$ 13.68
Received from Executive Committee, membership fees	175.00
" " " " "	2.00
" " L. C. Hopp (1893)	3.50
" " Members, dues for 1891	2.00
" " " " 1892	23.00
" " " " 1893	74.00
" " " " 1894	449.00
" " " " 1895	44.00
" " Sale of Labels	22.50
Total receipts	\$ 808.68

DISBURSEMENTS. 1894.

Voucher, Cincinnati Local Committee expenses	\$ 75.00
" John H. Von Stein, treasurer's salary, etc	70.50
" The Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., bal. printing 1893	43.25
" Fidelity Trust Co., treasurer's bond	10.00
" A. Wetterstroem, local secretary, salary	50.00
" B. S. Young, materials for analyses	10.35
" L. C. Hopp, salary as secretary, etc	213.56
" The Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., printing, etc	18.35
" G. B. Kauffman, special committee work	14.00
" H. A. Tracht, printing for treasurer	8.00
" Sager, Sheriden B. Co., printing labels for ex. com.	21.50
" J. G. Pomerine, stenographer	44.50
" The Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., part printing, '94	225.00
Total disbursements	\$ 804.01
Balance in treasury June 4, 1895	\$4.67

LIABILITIES.

L. C. Hopp, balance bill 1891	\$114.67
The Forman-Bassett-Hatch Co., balance for printing, 1894	203.55
Total	\$318.22

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected, distributed to years as follows:	
1891	\$ 2.00
1892	23.00
1893	74.00
1894	449.00
1895	44.00
Total	\$592.00

MEMBERSHIP.

Total membership	825
Members in good standing	515
" 1 year in arrears	159
" 2 years in arrears	97
" 3 years in arrears	54
" Reinstated	5
" Resigned	8
" Dropped from roll	115
Deaths	4
New members at Cincinnati	51

I sent out 700 postal cards to members in arrears, in July, and followed the same in August with 500 more. I am compelled to do so much dunning. One notice each year should be sufficient to make every member respond.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. VON STEIN, Treasurer.

On motion the report was adopted.

The following was then read, and on motion accepted :

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

We, the committee appointed by the president of this association, have examined the books and accounts of the treasurer, and hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of accounts as shown by the books.

W. T. TSCHANEN,

G. W. KENAN,

FRED. BERG,

Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education, Mr. E. A. Schellentrager, made the following report :

CLEVELAND, O., June 4th, 1895.

Fellow Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN: To present anything like a reliable report of the progress of pharmaceutical education in our state, much time and patient labor would be required to get at the exact truth. Nothing short of a full and thorough personal investigation on the part of an unbiased, fearless committee, of the various schools and colleges of Ohio, their curriculums, method of instruction, length of courses, preliminary requirements for admission and the actual work required and performed by the students of the various institutions of learning, would show the real progress in pharmaceutical advancement, within the borders of our state. As such investigation has not been made, your committee can only present such general features and suggestions as seem desirable for consideration and action.

Pharmaceutical education should have for its primary object to teach a thorough understanding, practically and scientifically, of the United States Pharmacopœa preparations, and the proper knowledge to dispense physicians' prescriptions; while success in pharmacy at the present day requires the possession of other additional talents than those solely necessary to master the above requirements, yet in any discussion of the real progress of the druggist, all other questions must be put aside. The first consideration in teaching must always be the contents of the student's mind, for the power of acquirement and apperception of new facts and theories depend absolutely on the previous knowledge of the student.

Here is the weak point of all our present attempts at advancement; our schools have in their faculties ripe scholars, learned men and experienced teachers, but while the various branches taught belong to real college work even to the university curriculum, the students are but grammar school graduates at best, and as a rule have scarcely the mental ability to cope with the work laid out.

The result is easily foretold; the standard to pass examinations must be made correspondingly low, and half or more of the student's time must be taken up with the mechanical drills called "quizz." Some of the remedies proposed for this unsatisfactory and serious condition of affairs are extremely ludicrous. Appended are some of these recently put into practice:

1. The student *must not work*, but all his efforts for a certain time must be utilized to mechanically try to master the dry details of dry studies.
2. The student must attend the college three years, so that work and study may go hand in hand, and then *make him a doctor* because some people are fond of calling him "doctor."
3. The student should attend two complete years and *become a chemist* so that he need not do pharmacist's work.

And so on to the end of the cure list. To your committee there seems but one feasible remedy that is worthy of consideration, and that remedy rests with the druggists themselves. Do not engage an apprentice unless he is properly educated, intelligent and has a love for natural sciences, then there is a possibility of building on such a foundation a structure worthy of the best efforts of the preceptor and the pharmaceutical college.

The whole solution of the problem lies in the hands of the retail druggists, and if he brings into the fold material that is not "full blooded," he must not complain if the professional side of pharmacy is still without an existence here.

A profession assumes an educated body of men whose fundamental mental acquirements are such that they can follow, complete and even originally investigate in a certain line. It must be admitted that this cannot be justly claimed for the general body of pharmacists of to-day in this country, nor will it ever become a reality by lengthening courses, giving degrees of "Doctor of Pharmacy," or any other title, but solely when the rank and file of druggists themselves demand that the sacred precincts of the apothecary be entered by no one not qualified to fully appreciate, understand and master the arts and sciences necessary to become—*not* a doctor

of pharmacy, or pharmaceutical chemist, or bachelor of pharmacy, or graduate of pharmacy—but a *qualified pharmacist* in all the terms implies.

That schools and colleges of pharmacy are important factors in the progress of pharmaceutical education and advancement cannot be denied by the unbiased, and hence these institutions have a weighty trust to fulfill.

It is very justly claimed that some of our druggists have obtained a full and thorough knowledge of pharmacy without the aid of a college or university training by indomitable energy, indefatigable study and determination, but this cannot be used as an argument that schools and colleges of pharmacy are not necessary and indispensable adjuncts to meet the requirements of the present day, as such cases are exceptions to the rule, and will doubtless become less frequent as the sciences expand and the demands of the state boards of pharmacy advance their standards.

Another view of the situation demanding attention in the opinion of your committee is the State Board of Pharmacy Examination. It has been truly said that this is the real standard at the present day. Would it not be well if every state board would publish a general outline of its requirements and *not* its questions?

So far such general statements have not been published, and the candidate for the board's certificate is practically unaware whether he is expected to know Latin, theoretical and analytical chemistry, physiological botany, or, as is often the case, merely cram himself full of all the examinations found in the pharmaceutical journals, and the so-called information in one of those miserable imitations and spectors of knowledge called "Quiz-Compendis."

Here seems to be a wide field of usefulness for the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. If every year the State Board of Pharmacy would report its requirements for assistants' and pharmacists' examination, in reference to both the art of pharmacy and the sciences necessary to understand this art, and advance such requirements year after year, real progress in all directions would be sure to follow.

Your committee would respectfully suggest that such action be requested of your State Board of Pharmacy.

This would make our annual report far more valuable than it is at present, and aid materially in a direction in which we have scarcely fulfilled our proper trust.

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER.

On motion the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Rosewater, the secretary was directed to send greetings to the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association in session at Ft. Wayne, and to the Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association in session at Omaha.

A communication from Charles Menkenmeller, of West Virginia, was read by the secretary.

Mr. Bower read the following communication from A. S. Parker, President of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association :

DETROIT, MICH., June 3, 1895.

To the President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: The Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association begs to send you their greetings at your annual convention, and sincerely hope that you may have a pleasant and beneficial meeting.

As Ohio is a sister state of our own, we have many interests in common, and no purpose could be better served than uniting these interests and cementing them with the most friendly feelings.

We, therefore on behalf of our association, extend to one and all, especially to those members living near Detroit, a cordial invitation to visit us at the time of our annual meeting, which occurs July 17, 18 and 19, at Detroit. We shall heartily welcome all who may see fit to come, and we think we can make your visit both pleasant and profitable.

Again repeating our best wishes, we remain,

Very truly, your friends,

A. S. PARKER,

President of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Ass'n.

The committee on nominations made the following report :

President, C. W. Tobey, Troy, O.

First Vice-President, J. H. Emerich, Sandusky.

Second Vice-President, J. P. Harley, Lima.

Permanent Secretary, L. C. Hopp, Cleveland.

Permanent Treasurer, J. H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky.

Executive Committee, M. A. Burkhardt, Dayton, Albert Wetterstroem, Cincinnati, T. F. Bower, Toledo.

On motion the report was adopted, and the secretary directed to cast the ballot of the association for the election of the names presented.

The committee on trade interests made the following report :

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

The cutting of prices on patent medicines is on the increase and in some localities is causing much trouble and loss to the druggists.

A dry goods house in Toledo is advertising Hood's Sarsaparilla and other staple medicines at 60 and 65 cents per bottle, and so wording their advertisements as to give the idea that retailers obtain these goods at less than the prices quoted.

We believe that local or county associations, as recommended by this committee in last year's report, are the best remedy for this evil and that the matter could be controlled by that plan.

If such associations were formed, and every member would determine individually not to sell such goods as were sold to cutters, no manufacturer would dare to supply them or to allow jobbers to do so.

The experience of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association with one of the largest patent medicine manufacturers in the United States shows what can be accomplished if the retailers would only give the plan a fair trial.

Over two hundred jobbers refused to handle their goods, until their demands had been complied with, and it only took about ten days to bring them to time.

The plan proposed by the Universal Trade Association is no doubt a good one, but is open to objection as it involves the outlay of a considerable amount of money in employing detectives, etc.

The same result can be obtained by local or county associations without the danger of violating the laws against boycotting, besides the advantages of bringing the druggists into closer relations with each other and establishing a confidence that could not be obtained otherwise.

The actions of the Food and Dairy Commissioner are creating much comment both for and against the manner in which the law is enforced. We believe the object of his actions should meet with the hearty approval and support of every reputable druggist in the state, however we may differ concerning the best method of enforcing the act.

We believe this association should endorse the pure food law, and by resolution oppose all adulteration and sophistication. Probably the commissioner can unite with us in enforcing the law in such a manner as to remove all cause for complaint, and we recommend that a committee be appointed to confer with him on the subject.

We also recommend that a committee of one be appointed from each county to organize local associations, to be formed on the plan proposed by the committee on trade interests in their report for 1894.

BART. WHITTEKER,
N. G. HILDRETH,
O. B. HANNAN.

On motion the report was referred to the board of control.

On motion, Dr. F. B. McNeal, dairy and food commissioner, and Dr. J. A. Sterrit, assistant dairy and food commissioner, were elected honorary members of the association.

The secretary read a communication from the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, which on motion was referred to the board of control.

On motion the invitation tendered by the Duroy & Haines Wine Company was accepted with thanks.

On motion the convention adjourned till 8:30 p. m.

THIRD SESSION—WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 8:30 p. m.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

E. A. Schellentrager and W. R. Ogier offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed consisting of one member from each of the schools of pharmacy in this state represented by membership in this Association, and three members not connected with any school or college of pharmacy, which shall prepare and submit to this Association at its next annual meeting a report upon a course of study, which when adopted shall represent the views of this Association, as being the minimum requirements which each school of pharmacy should exact of its students.

E. A. SCHELLENTRAGER,
WILLIAM R. OGIER.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: Your secretary begs leave to report the following: shortly after the Sixteenth Annual Meeting adjourned, a reply postal card was sent to all newly elected members, advising them of their election. On the reply postal the following request was made: Give name in full as wanted on the certificate of membership, street, and number, city and county. Certificates were issued to all who had ordered them. Each member of the various standing committees was notified of his appointment. The chairman of each committee was requested to have the report of his committee ready and signed by all the members of his committee previous to the time of holding this meeting, and if possible to mail said reports to the secretary before the meeting, in case the chairman could not be present. The issuing of the annual report was delayed again this year on account of the depleted condition of our treasury. The report for 1895 it is hoped on account of the increase in annual dues can be gotten out early, and it is the aim of the secretary that it be not later than September. The usual notice of this meeting was issued by me.

L. C. HOPP, Secretary.

The president called for the report of the committee on pharmacy laws.

Mr. Byrne: Mr. President, as there was no meeting of the legislature last winter, there was nothing for the committee to do. I would suggest that the bill prepared in 1892, a copy of which I have here, be turned over to the committee to be appointed by the incoming president.

The secretary read a communication from R. N. Gerling, of New Orleans, which on motion was referred to the committee on trade interests and board of control.

Mr. Ogier, secretary of the state board of pharmacy, read the following report :

REPORT OF THE OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY,

from May 1st, 1894, to May 1st, 1895.

To the Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: It is not the purpose of this board to present at this meeting of the state association a lengthy report.

During your session of last year a report was rendered which gave an account of the work being done by this board, and also making some suggestions indicating how many improvements could be made by changes in the law and otherwise.

This report was printed in the annual proceedings of this association, and by resolution issued in pamphlet form for distribution amongst the pharmacists of the state.

Many of you received copies of this pamphlet within a few weeks and it is not the design to inflict another lengthy essay in so short a time.

During the year ending with May 1st, 1895, two hundred and sixty-nine applications were filed for examination as pharmacists, and one hundred and twenty-two for assistant pharmacists, a total of three hundred and ninety-one.

This is a decrease from the number filed during the preceding year of one hundred and ninety; while the decrease in receipts from this source amounted to \$155.00.

The number of persons which passed a satisfactory examination was 158. For pharmacists 92, and for assistant pharmacists 66. The percentage of successful applicants was 40.4 against 47 in the year preceding.

The total receipts were \$1474.50 and the expenditures \$2585.98—deficit \$1111.48.

The whole number of persons on the registration records May 1st, 1895, was :

Pharmacists	2,970
Assistant Pharmacists	632
Total	3,602
Net increase for the year	52

The Board of Pharmacy is composed of the following members :

Geo. W. Voss, Cleveland ; A. Meininger, Cincinnati ; Chas. Krone, Hamilton ; Chas. E. Ink, Columbiana ; W. R. Ogier, Columbus.

Mr. Voss takes the place made vacant by Mr. F. T. Bower, of Toledo, O., whose long and valuable period of service as a member of the board expired on March 31st, 1895.

The president of the board is Charles Krone, and W. R. Ogier is secretary and treasurer.

Meetings are held for examination of applicants for registration on the Tuesdays following the second Monday in January, May and October. The January meeting is held in Cincinnati, the May meeting in Columbus, and the October meeting in Cleveland.

Information concerning examinations or on any subject connected with the work of the Board of Pharmacy is cheerfully given on application to the secretary at the office of the board in Columbus, or by letter addressed to in like manner.

Financial report of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, May 1st, 1894, to May 1st, 1895 :

Balance May 1st, 1894	\$3,447.93
Examination fees	\$784.00
Registration fees	237.00
Renewal fees	312.50
Registration fees, Rule March 18th, 1891	52.00
Duplicates	4.00
Receipts (Ex. fees) lost	10.00
Interest	75.00
	<hr/> \$1,474.50

DISBURSED.

\$4,922.43

Office expense account	\$100.14
Attorney's fees	178.30
Office rent	121.00
Salary secretary and treasurer	833.34
Rent of halls for examinations	35.00
Type writing machine	25.00
Printing	99.50
Office sign	4.25
C. E. Ink, per diem and expenses	338.80
F. T. Bower, " " "	270.25
Chas. Krone, " " "	257.90
A. Meininger, " " "	236.05
W. R. Ogier, expenses	86.45
	<hr/> \$2,585.98
Balance	\$2,336.45

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. OGIER, Secretary O. B. P.

On motion the report was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

The president appointed F. W. Herbst, J. C. Firmin and Nathan Rosewater a committee on time and place of next meeting.

Mr. Hopp, on behalf of the Cleveland druggists, extended an invitation to the association to hold its annual meeting for the year 1897 in the city of Cleveland.

Mr. Hopp submitted a proposition in writing to amend Art. II., Chapter 2, of the by-laws.

The secretary read the following paper by W. H. Styer on the food law, as follows :

The law should be so changed as to eliminate the present provisions allowing all fines collected to go to a fund for defraying the expenses of the Food and Dairy Commissioner. If the food laws are for the benefit of *all* the people of the state, the fines collected should go to the general fund, and the food commissioner and his assistants should be paid adequate claims out of the general expense fund of the state. Without regard to fines collected under the present system the law will sooner or later degenerate into a mere *fine collecting* arrangement. This objection applies to any law the enforcement of which is intrusted to officers who are paid only by the fines which they can exact in its enforcement.

The detective feature should be prohibited. Men selling goods as druggists, etc., are not criminals until they are convicted of crime, and they should not be hounded by the detective or spy system. Their places of business are not thieves' dens. They are open at all proper business hours, and their wares are publicly exposed for sale, and can be examined by any duly authorized state officer, without resort to the detective system, with its well known objections of persecution and blackmail. Deputy food commissioners calling upon the dealer for samples, should by law be required to divide his samples, sending one-half to the state chemist for analysis and leaving the other half in a sealed package in the hands of a third party agreed upon by the dealer and deputy. Chemists make mistakes in analysis, and a dealer's conviction or acquittal should not be allowed to depend upon a few grains of a substance, which is consumed in the analysis. A burglar or murderer is given greater latitude for defense before a court than is now allowed a dealer under the present manner of enforcing the food laws. The food commissioner pays the state chemist five dollars for each analysis. If a dealer should wish to have a sample of any merchandise analyzed these same state chemists will demand \$35.00, and will not do the work for less. This is all wrong. Any one getting the pure food work of analysis should be compelled by law to make an analysis for *any citizen demanding it*, at the same rate which he charges the food commissioner, namely, \$5.00.

Many fines are paid and paid unjustly, because the dealer accused of wrongdoing finds it cheaper to pay a fine than to attempt to show that he has done no wrong. If he had in his hands a part of the sample taken by the deputy and could have it analyzed at a reasonable price he could show any error made by the chemist, as it is the word of the chemist is almost final.

Then in regard to labeling prescriptions. The physicians object to the word *compounded* being put on a bottle of wine that they prescribe, also the label reading "containing no other added poison," is superfluous.

W. H. STYER.

The following paper was read by Mr. Nathan Rosewater :

WHAT IS THE LAW AND HOW OUGHT IT BE
ENFORCED?

It is with pleasure that we read on pp. 46 and 47 of the eighth annual report of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission, Dr. McNeal's guiding principle in ordering prosecutions to be instituted, stated as follows: "Having followed the discussion on the first and second propositions, the reader will have anticipated our position upon the third one, which is: 'That prosecutions will be instituted where the offender *knowingly, or in reckless or willful ignorance of the facts*, violates the law.' This proposition we feel compelled to approve and adopt, and we are also especially charged with enforcement of the law and prosecution of violation. It is not in any spirit of unkindness that this is said. No other method can be followed with any hope of securing the reform demanded by the people." This frank declaration of our Food Commissioner, together with his public assurance that it is not in a spirit of unkindness that he proposes to act as the chief executive empowered to enforce the law, is an assurance that goes far to establish confidence in his honest motives, and his sense of fairness and justice, and illustrates the fact that the world approves that spirit of fairness so much admired in our immortal and greatest of modern executive officers—Abraham Lincoln, whose motto, "With charity for all, and malice toward none," stands forever and should be a motto of all executive officers.

Guided by such a spirit of fairness perhaps we can ask the Hon. Food Commissioner to give us some of his valuable time in clearing up some of the cobwebs of the law that makes the mysteries of our profession still more mysterious.

He will perhaps at the outset, agree that the intent and purpose of the great body of pharmacists is honest and honorable, that the unquestioned aim of pharmacy is to uphold a high standard, and that even without the proddings of the law, American pharmacy has outstripped all other countries in the elegance, quality and diversity of her products, and that therefore the presumption of innocence, although granted as a protection in a spirit of fairness and justice, to the meanest of human beings, should shield the pharmacist in the minds of the officers of the law and the public also from public suspicion and public accusation until the evidence is clearly at hand that such honest intent did not exist. We would ask of Dr. McNeal, would it not be a kindly act, fair and just, to ask the suspected dispenser of unlawful drugs to produce a bill, or its equivalent, to enable him thereby to exonerate himself from criminal blame by proving that he obtained his supply from a responsible house, at a price consistent with that paid for a pure article and billed as such? Then, refusal to produce a bill or its equiv-

alent proof of honest intent, might be regarded as waiving his right to receive a warning voice that the article dispensed is adulterated—and further dispensing of the same a crime.

We would ask Dr. McNeal whether he is not convinced that the great body of pharmacists would *at once* cease to sell any article of which they might receive notice from the Food Commission, that it was not up to the required standard of purity?

Why not therefore institute, in a spirit of fairness and kindness, the plan of warning the dispensers first? Enforcement of the laws, if possible of accomplishment without forcing legal processes, is a prior duty to enforcement through stringent measures.

Can we perhaps have the assistance of the Food Commissioner in interpreting intelligently the requirements of our laws regarding the proper labeling of drugs and preparations we dispense?

For instance, poison? Chloride of lime, concentrated lye or potash, etc., put up in packages by the manufacturer? Quinine, chlorate of potash, saltpeter, etc. Where should we stop? At least where can we feel assured that we have no fear that prosecutions will be ordered through the food commissioner under the label law. For instance, the articles dispensed in names are commonly used, that do not conform to their strict descriptive sense, thus, Blue Pill U. S. P. is a mass, and of pilular consistence, *but not a pill*. Anise seed, fennel seed, etc., are strictly speaking, fruits. Iceland moss may never have seen Iceland, (some has been found in Ohio); Irish moss may never have seen Ireland; gum arabic not come from Arabia; gin made in New York, and shipped to Holland, and thence back to America, would be Holland gin—but would not gin made from a formula credited originally to Holland be descriptive of Holland and allowable upon a label—the same as spiritus vini gallici, which refers no longer to wines from France—but originally credited to France, or spiritus vini—as now dispensed, is not made from wine at all, but from the everyday grain alcohol. Spirits of salt contains neither spirits nor salt; oil of wintergreen, synthetic, is the U. S. P. (legalized standard) name for salicylate of methyl, although in fact it may not be *of* wintergreen nor *from* wintergreen, but of a wintergreen flavor. Bay rum was considered genuine only when imported, now we have a U. S. P. formula for bay rum. Would it be unlawful to label the imported article, pure bay rum, because it is not made from the U. S. P. formula? Does the label imported bay rum exempt from prosecutions if not found to be identical with the U. S. P.? The imported was the standard upon which the U. S. P. formula was based. Emplastrum opii U. S. P. contains no opium, but only an extract of opium, and also contains lead plaster, not at all indicated by name. Do not these things show that our legalized standard for naming preparations, the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, does not expect a name that may be wholly or in part common and accepted and either derivative or descriptive, must be abandoned because it is not absolute and only descriptive?

Thus too we have hot soda and cold soda, neither contain soda, but are common accepted names derived in fancy but not in fact from soda. In fact the English language is not a scientific language based upon one plan only.

The affix "compound" is not officially required by the U. S. P. to describe simple or complex preparations, even when composed of more than the ingredients indicated by the name.

Thus syr. ipieac, contains acetic acid, syr. of rhubarb contains carbonate of potassium and aromatics. Fluid extract of licorice contains ammonia, etc. Many such instances show that the U. S. P., our official standard compiled by the highest authorities, medical and pharmaceutical, do not consider that it is an *essential requirement* to call such preparations, on account of additions not indicated by the label, "compound."

Does not the requirement for the word compound come rather as a legal proviso—in the case of foods only—in the laws relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs, and as a requirement in the case of wines to use the word *compounded*?

• Can we not expect of our Ohio food commissioner as broad and liberal an interpretation as is handed down to us by our highest and best authorities and make us feel that Ohio has a food commission of which we may all be proud.

Mr. Rosewater: I will now offer this resolution:

In view of the fact that it is utterly impossible for the pharmacist to accurately and critically examine the numerous drugs he purchases before he dispenses them, and is obliged to judge of many of them by their appearance only, some of them by the label of responsible manufacturers, it is hereby

Resolved, As the sense of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association that while we uphold the purchase and sale of drugs and medicines with the utmost care as to quality and standard of purity and source of supply, we recommend to the careful consideration of our Food Commissioner, Dr. B. F. McNeal, the wisdom and policy of giving notice of the finding of the adulterated condition of the article dispensed to the dispenser of the same, and in case of failure to discontinue dispensing such article after due notice, to proceed with prosecution under the law.

Mr. Schellentrager: I move the adoption of the resolution.
The motion was seconded.

Mr. Hechler: I would ask if that resolution conflicts with any existing law on the statute book.

Dr. McNeal was called upon to answer the inquiry and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association: I assure you that it is a pleasure to me to note the courtesy extended by the invitation to meet with you to discuss this subject. I assure you that none of you can feel a deeper interest in the matter than I do. I assure you further that no man would go further than I would go to relieve any druggist or

any dealer in food or drugs in the state of Ohio of any inconvenience, and much less undertake to practice upon them any injustice. I could have no motive for such a course, and there could be nothing but condemnation for a public officer that would intentionally cast reflections upon any dealer, much less undertake to practice upon him any injustice.

I may say here that it is the privilege of the Association to ask the Food Commissioner to consider the question of receiving samples and analyzing them and giving notice. I may say still further that without that suggestion I have considered the subject for months. I have considered it from every standpoint that it is possible for me to exercise judgment upon it. I have to say to you that it is perfectly impracticable to undertake to enforce this character of laws upon that basis. In the first place the law is specific. It directs the Dairy and Food Commissioner and his assistants not to go and question a dealer, whether he be a dealer in drugs, in foods or in drinks, as to what he has to sell, but it directs him to go and inspect the goods that are on sale, and where he suspects any adulteration under the law, or any failure to comply with the law, that he shall buy a sample and submit it to analysis, and if found to be adulterated that he shall proceed to prosecute.

Now, gentlemen, I would like to know where you can find authority for the exercise by the commissioner of the discretion you indicate. I would like to know where you can find authority for a man placed in my situation to expend the money of the state for that purpose, for the effect of such a construction of the law would simply be to make the food commissioner, or the drug commissioner, if you please, an insurance company for the dealer. I would like to know of you what responsibility, upon such a basis, would rest with the dealer for the character of the goods he sold. Can you tell me, any one, what responsibility would rest with any dealer in the state of Ohio, whether he would be dealing in drugs, foods or drinks, if the whole force of the commission was simply to analyze and give notice. I don't understand that laws of this kind are made for those who want to comply with them. They are made for men who are careless, or men who desire, if you please, to violate them. Such men could simply say, "I am safe enough. I have no responsibility whatever; and when the Food Commissioner comes around if I have something

that I think is bad I will have him analyze it and the state will pay for it, and in case he finds my goods to be bad he has got to notify me. 'Then when he comes around again how will he know whether these are the same goods that he analyzed for me before?'

If I should go to any of your stores to-day and get a sample of any goods that you have and analyze it and find it bad and notify you, and should go back a week after, how could I tell whether the goods you then had were out of the same invoice that I analyzed before? Now, if there is anything that anybody can explain.

Mr. Rosewater: I think my suggestion referred to that. We are not talking about so much adulteration with intention as we are talking about the average druggist who is glad to give up at once, and I think the doctor will agree with us that there would not be one out of a thousand druggists, and I would not even want to except that one, who would not assist in all honorable ways and be thankful for the state having given him that notice. The object, as I said before, is to uplift pharmacy. The doctor has been to our meetings and he sees what the record shows, and I think it is safe to say that it would only require that notice. But the doctor says he has no authority. The law says that he may appoint assistant commissioners and that he shall have power to employ expert chemists. He has full executive power to enforce these laws. It is the duty of a policeman to enforce the law, but if he sees a drunken man coming along the street that he knows, he will take him home and not put him under arrest. What is true of a drunken man ought to be true of an honorable body of gentlemen. (Applause). You have all read in the papers the report of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Debs case, in which it was pointed out that it was the duty of the government to go to the courts in a peaceable way, and by injunction seek to prevent before it used the army to crush. (Applause). That is equally true here. We do not want to have a man's business ruined and an honorable reputation which has taken years to build up destroyed in a short time by publication in an irresponsible newspaper. All we ask is fairness.

Dr. McNeal: Let me set you right there. Where did you ever find a publication in a newspaper from the dairy and food commissioner?

Mr. Rosewater: I will give you my own case, gentlemen.

I started a drug store about two years ago. I was engaged with my brother in a certain line of manufacture. A prosecution was instituted against us, no doubt with the best of motives, by the food commissioner. We made it a test case and carried it through to the highest court, and although we won the case our business was stopped. Our agents could not sell any goods and we could not make collections. Nobody would pay. The result was that I was crushed, as I started in business on borrowed money.

Dr. McNeal: That is not the question I asked.

Mr. Rosewater: I will get to it. I started in business for myself and the decision of the highest court had hardly been reached in our favor, when somebody came into the store and bought some olive oil and cream of tartar. I had bought them with my original stock of goods from a responsible house. The olive oil was in packages put up by Strong, Cobb & Company, and labeled "pure olive oil." The cream of tartar company I knew nothing about. After I had handed out the package it flashed through my mind that it was the food commissioner. When he went out I looked up my bills and I satisfied myself that the cream of tartar was all right. Soon after, one day I took up the newspaper and I read, "olive oil at 959 Woodland avenue, Nathan Rosewater, has been tested and found to contain about one-half cotton seed oil." I had just started in business, gentlemen, and you can imagine the effect on my trade. Now, that is all I have to say.

Dr. McNeal: Gentlemen, that does not answer the question that I asked at all. I understood him to make the charge that the dairy and food commissioner had published reports in some irresponsible newspaper. I asked him to point out a single instance where that was done. I asked the question simply for the reason that a misapprehension has arisen among dealers not only in drugs but among grocerymen, that the dairy and food commissioner is in the habit of publishing newspaper reports. That is a mistake. I am not responsible for a word that goes into the public newspapers. We have records in our office and those records are the property of the people. When an article is analyzed the analysis becomes a part of the records. It is the privilege of any citizen to examine that record and the newspaper reporters are citizens of the state. They have the right to examine that

record and whatever they publish is a matter of their own for which I am no more responsible than any of you gentlemen.

Mr. Rosewater: I simply say that the circumstances make it such that it gets out.

Dr. McNeal: I would ask Mr. Rosewater what difference does that make? In the circumstances you relate we had, according to your statement, a bottle of olive oil, and it purported to be olive oil, taken from your store and analyzed and it got into the public newspapers. Can you tell me what the difference would have been with the publication of that article whether we had notified you or prosecuted you?

Mr. Rosewater: A big difference.

Dr. McNeal: The newspaper reporter would have the same right to examine the public record and the same right to make the report in the newspaper whether we notified you or prosecuted you.

Mr. Rosewater: I think in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Dairy and Food Commissioner, he has a right to have those samples go by numbers. The names could be omitted until the point of criminality is reached.

Dr. McNeal: The Food Commissioner must be governed by the law. I am directed simply to inspect and have the goods analyzed. If the goods are adulterated the law is violated and it is my duty to prosecute.

Mr. Rosewater: Excuse me, where there is no criminal intent, and it is to be found whether that intent existed or not, the law is not violated, and until you are satisfied in your own mind that that intent exists you still have a discretion as to whether you will prosecute or not. If an act is unlawful then it is a crime, but it is not a crime for a man to sell something without a criminal intent. That is my construction of the law.

Dr. McNeal: I want to say to you, gentlemen, that the judgment of the best lawyers of this country is directly in contradiction of the position that the gentleman takes. We have had one Circuit Court in the state of Ohio pass upon that question of intent, and only one, and that Court decided that it was not a part of the case. We have had food cases decided in state after state of this union and in no single instance has a case of this kind been decided by any court of last resort in any state of this

union that has not been uniformly on one side, that intent was not any part of the case.

Therefore it is not worth while for me to take up time in discussing with the gentleman the question whether intent is a part of the case. Within the past three weeks the Supreme Court of Vermont has passed upon that question. The Supreme Court of New York has passed upon it. The Supreme Court of New Jersey has passed upon it. It is true that in our state we have decisions of the Court of Common Pleas upon both sides of the question.

Now, gentlemen, another point that you ask me to consider. It is absolutely impossible to give notice for a number of reasons, first, because I would not know that a single article was adulterated save the sample that I analyzed. Other samples of the same lot might be pure. If such a rule was adopted it would have to apply to everybody. If it was adopted for drugs it would have to apply to foods. In the state of Ohio we have about 13,000 men engaged in the sale of groceries. If I received from each grocer two samples for analysis it would cost \$130,000. It would not cost less than \$500,000 per year to pay analysis fees. Therefore that kind of a procedure is utterly out of the question, as much as I might desire to do it and as much as you might desire to have it done.

Mr. Hechler: Learning what I have in regard to the resolution I would ask Mr. Rosewater if he will not withdraw it.

Mr. Rosewater: I respectfully decline. I think it will not hurt this association to put itself on record as having made this request and as having based that request upon moral grounds; and also to show to the people of the state that there are some things that we cannot do, and if this association, as an honorable body of men, will say that it is absolutely impossible for us to inspect all the drugs that we buy and sell, it may help to exonerate some poor unfortunate who may be brought into court.

Dr. McNeal: I am looking into the faces of pharmacists of the state of Ohio who by reason of their education, and after due examination have been granted diplomas from colleges that have been established for the purpose of educating men in order that they may be able to do exactly the thing that the gentleman says is impossible. If it is impossible for you to determine the character of the goods you sell, how is it possible for the groceryman

to find out the character of the goods he sells? If it is impossible for you to determine the quality of the goods you sell what is your education for? What did you become chemists for? What did you become pharmacists for if it was not to determine the quality of the goods that pass through your hands? Do you desire it to go out to the people of the state of Ohio, who have granted you the complete control of the business you are engaged in, a privilege that has been granted to no other set of men, that it is impossible for you to determine the character of the goods you sell? Do you want the doctors of this country to understand that you are not capable of giving to them exactly what they ask for?

The motion to adopt the resolution of Mr. Rosewater was lost.

Mr. Frank Freericks read the following paper :

PHARMACY REGULATION.

A NATIONAL PHARMACY LAW.

As we are in meeting assembled to-day, we represent the pharmacists of Ohio state. A state as far as pharmacy regulations are concerned, foremost among the sisterhood of states, but still far, very far from the regulations and strictures which alone can place pharmacy in the position properly belonging to it. We have registration by examination as strict as any state in the union, we have laws covering the maintainance of a proper standard for drugs, and what is more, we not only have such laws, but also the strict enforcement of them, as the respective officials claim, to the very best of their ability.

As such then we may say with just pride, we, and only we are at the front, With examinations at present the highest, but far from being high, and pure drug laws strictly enforced, whether these laws are just or unjust, whether properly or improperly enforced, they will never, as they are to-day have a beneficial and lasting effect. In many instances they work unnecessary hardship, without apparently more than passing result. Such are to-day the conditions under which we are dragging along.

A change must be brought about. More and more are we losing the little prestige still remaining, as due our profession from the public. A prestige which we can not even claim as a result of our own labors, but handed down to us from abroad, a work of others, illuminated by their brilliancy, which brilliancy has lighted our way and brightened our paths for many years. But even these days are fast vanishing. Our country is advancing in all branches of science, leading in some, attempting to do so in others, lagging in none but ours. With the general advancement everywhere throughout the country in science and education, our claims built up and nourished by the ability of others, mainly of other countries, and cer-

tainly due to those of other countries, must fall through and a recognition as tradesmen, and such only, can, will, and is even now the result.

The mere fact that one studies the pharmacopœia and memorizes it seems sufficient for him to become registered by examination, while the ability to decipher heiroglyphics together with compounding capabilities often of indifferent nature make one a qualified practical pharmacist. What wonder then that many in number almost daily increasing, able to read properly written prescriptions noticing the inability of many engaged in pharmacy, to even properly prepare such, generally doubt our superior qualification and look for the cheapest.

As held and advocated by many to obtain a higher standard, for pharmacists it is necessary, first and above all, to permit only such to enter who have a thorough education, such who are the equal of every one, even the most highly educated in general knowledge, and then can stand out boldly above all in that which they make their vocation for life. To do this is to open a new scientific and social field for the pharmacist and while seemingly hard to be advanced by us who have not been subjected to such requirements, and are possibly not able to pass through them, it is nevertheless a duty we owe our successors, our country, if by our own striking incapability we are forced to see it in that light, and would be the means of showers of thanks in after years from those compelled to subject themselves to such requirements. As we are to-day among the first in examination requirements for registration, to the pride of our state, let us also be the first to proclaim the utter insufficiency of such and lead on to a higher and loftier horizon. To bring it about alone and single handed would be impossible, but we can call and awaken others to go with us hand in hand for a national pharmacy law.

A law not simply requiring for registration by examination a memorizing of the pharmacopœia, but one that makes necessary a thorough knowledge of all branches of science connected with pharmacy, and has as a pedestal requirements for a university education. A law under which a Remington, Lloyd, Stadler, Fennel or Oldberg would point with pride to a certificate of registration that they might hold by examination. One that would induce the possibility to have and maintain a pharmacopœia for the pharmacist as well as the manufacturer, and not for the manufacturer alone. A law that would regulate adulteration and sophistication to the advantage of all and not to the disadvantage of those who may happen to be in this state.

As aforesaid we stand alone in the strict enforcement of pure drug laws, but not to our advantage, not to the advantage of the people of this state, as long as others have not an equally strict enforcement. Manufacturers in this state are hounded by regulations that, in many instances, to comply with prevent them from competing with those of other states, while retailers are made to suffer for the wrong doing of manufacturers and suppliers of other states, without the possibility of punishing the real offender.

That such a condition, however good the pure food law may otherwise be, is detrimental to professional trade and manufacturing interests of pharmacists must be apparent.

The only means out of the dilemma that can possibly be offered, would be to deal together, to the exclusion of manufacturers of other states, which upon second thought becomes unfeasible, impossible and un-American.

Therefore, members of the O. S. P. A., let us strike out persistently for a national pharmacy law, with national regulations covering every point as advocated by many prominent physicians, for medicine to be under the jurisdiction of an additional member of the President's cabinet—that of secretary of health.

It was moved by Frank Freericks, seconded by Charles Freericks, that the association advocates a plan for a national board of pharmacy, with a national food and dairy commissioner under the control of a secretary of health, who should be a member of the President's cabinet.

On motion the matter was referred to the committee on pharmacy laws.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock, Thursday morning.

FOURTH SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING,

June 6th, 1895.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The board of control made the following report :

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

SANDUSKY, June 4, 1895.

To the President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: As was suggested by the last board of control, circulars were sent out to all members of the board of control, all county correspondents, and other druggists in the state where there were no correspondents, and in reply from the eighty-eight (88) counties in the state, received seventy-one (71) answers to the questions asked, representing fifty-eight (58) counties. We find that there are twenty-one (21) druggists' organizations, more or less active, generally less, and mostly in the larger towns and cities, although we find some few counties organized.

Where these organizations exist there is generally very little cutting on patents or other proprietary articles, except in department stores, and then there is an understanding among the druggists of the associations how far to meet these prices.

Druggists in some counties will not organize, thinking because they cannot bring all in, it will do no good. This is a mistake, even if several refuse to join, the benefit to the organization will be great in many ways.

The advertising cutter does not always sell the article advertised, but has something better, which he nearly always persuades the purchaser to take, and his competitor who wishes to uphold prices is deluded into parting with his wares at cut rate prices, not only on proprietary articles, but also on such things as quinine, camphor, insect powder, ammonia and other things, which if sold cheap are supposed to bring trade. Advertising cutters cannot hope to gain from remote territory, still they are the demoralizing agent for the stores in remote territory. The drug trade is confronted with a problem none the less grave because we try to ignore it, and that is a material falling off of our profits. Still we do not find cutting on the increase in the state; but cutters are not only satisfied to cut on proprietary articles, but also advertise other articles of trade which bring about a demoralization; these things diminish our profits. We must pay attention to our small sales or eventually everything will get away from us.

During the last year agents of the Universal Trade Association have been canvassing the state for membership and endorsement. It is the opinion of our board of control that if cutting can be controlled in any way at all, their plan is at least worthy of consideration, and we respectfully recommend it for the endorsement of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. Many druggists in this state have joined it. The following is the plan:

PLAN OF THE UNIVERSAL TRADE ASSOCIATION TO PREVENT CUTTING.

The Universal Trade Association is a corporation composed of retail druggists of this country for the purpose of manufacturing and selling patent labels, to be employed on proprietary preparations. The control of these labels in the United States is to be delegated to an association of retail druggists, called the United Trade Society, into whose hands will be placed all the power necessary to put the plan into effect, and the supervision of the details of its practical operation.

These labels are to be purchased by all manufacturers of proprietary goods who desire to have their goods handled by the retailers. The label is in two parts; one for the outside and one for the inside of the package, and are all numbered consecutively, so that the goods can be invoiced by number, from manufacturer to wholesaler and from wholesaler to retailer.

The labels are made in different sizes to accommodate different sizes of goods, and are printed in different colors to indicate different prices. For instance, an orange label is employed for twenty-five cent goods; a red for thirty-five cents; a green for fifty cents, and a black for the one dollar articles.

The cost of the labels per thousand to be graduated according to the price of the goods. The profits arising from sales of the labels to be divided among the druggists.

The system is to be worked by a central bureau appointed by the society, which will attend to the printing and sale of the labels and the detection of violations of the plan.

The sales of the labels are to be entered upon the books of the society by their respective numbers, date of sale and names of purchasers, so that all goods labeled and sold by or found with a cutter can infallibly be traced to the manufacturer, and by him to the dealer to whom he sold the same, and so on to the cutter.

The manufacturer will be requested to include in his contract with the wholesaler, a stipulation that all goods which have been shipped to the cutter, and which are found in the hands of cutters, can be taken up by the agents of the society and returned to the wholesaler who supplied the same, the latter to pay the cut prices and the expense of redeeming and returning the goods. In case of the failure or refusal of the wholesaler to pay to the society said cut prices and expenses when requested to do so, the manufacturer shall stipulate to pay the same on demand.

The United Trade Society will from time to time publish the names of all manufacturers and wholesalers who come into the above outlined plan, and of those who do not, and of any violation of the plan.

Respectfully submitted,

A. WETTERSTROEM,
Chairman of Board of Control.

TAX-FREE ALCOHOL.—TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

The following are reprinted as bearing on subjects which call for specific action by pharmaceutical associations:

AN IMMINENT DANGER.

Let every retail druggist carefully note the imminent danger to his business arising from the present status of the law exempting from internal-revenue taxation alcohol used in manufactures. It is a danger touching directly the profits, even the business life, of the retail druggist individually and the retail drug trade collectively. It involves no abstruse question of his future welfare, but is a present, immediate, urgent fact which must be met with vigor and without delay.

We desire to sound no unnecessary alarm and to indulge in no speculative rhetoric, but to present a plain statement of a situation which calls for prompt and decisive action by all state pharmaceutical associations as they successively convene during the next few months in annual session. Before this overshadowing conspiracy against the retail drug trade all other evils pale into insignificance; it is the culminating onslaught which, if successful, will deliver the retail druggist bound hand and foot into the tyrannous grasp of the great medicine factories and destroy utterly the most important part of the business of the apothecary.

And now, what is the situation? It will be remembered that the last congress passed a law abolishing the tax on alcohol used in medicines and "other like compounds." The tax was to be remitted under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury. The secretary failed to pre-

scribe regulations for the avowed reason that none could be so framed as to guard adequately against evasions and frauds, and also because congress had made no appropriation for the cost of the special service required. The manufacturers interested, particularly the patent medicine men, then came forward with an offer to formulate effective regulations and also appeared before congress with a powerful lobby in behalf of an appropriation. The proffered draft of regulations was declined by the secretary and congress failed to vote an appropriation.

These two defeats were somewhat disheartening at the time, but, gathering new hope from the fact that the law stood unrepealed, and proceeding upon the assumption that the intent of the law could not be defeated by mere neglect on the part of the treasury department to prescribe regulations, the manufacturers acting upon legal advice, adopted regulations for themselves governing the use of alcohol in their respective factories, and, fortified with proofs that the alcohol was actually used in manufacturing as contemplated by the statute, have individually filed their claims against the government aggregating to date hundred of thousands of dollars, with new claims rapidly accumulating in every case.

If now these claims shall be allowed the manufacturers will have secured tax-free alcohol, but under conditions which would practically debar the retail druggist from enjoying the same benefit, for the sufficient reason, if there were no other, that the rebates to the retailer would be insufficient in amount to justify the expense of proving and prosecuting his claim.

Moreover, if the claims already filed be allowed the treasury department would be obliged to prescribe regulations of some sort, however repugnant in detail to the intent of the law, which would protect the government against imposition. And what regulations would it be likely to prescribe? There is no occasion to doubt. The details are set forth convincingly in the regulations which the department had formulated and which would, no doubt, have taken effect save for the financial exigencies of the government which made it necessary to avert the resulting loss of revenue. They represent, nevertheless, what regulations may be expected if the treasury is forced by a decision favorable to the existing claims, to take action.

A perusal shows that the tentative regulations were made to apply exclusively to persons who manufacture "*for wholesale only*," and not to retail druggists; in order to secure the benefit of the tax rebates, moreover, the "manufacturer" must file a bond, must provide a special "suitable room or building on his premises for the safe keeping" of the alcohol, which storeroom must have "solid shutters" and be secured by a government seal lock and remain "in the joint custody of the manufacturer and the officer assigned to the manufactory." The alcohol must be shipped directly to the storehouse from a "distillery warehouse or general bonded warehouse."

It will be observed that even if retailers were not specifically excluded from the benefits of the law the requirements as to a special storage-house and as to a special custodian and as to deliveries direct from the bonded warehouse would be so onerous and expensive as in effect to make the ex-

clusion absolute. The regulations would cost far more than the retailer could possibly save in rebates on the limited quantities of alcohol employed by him.

The law would therefore give the large manufacturers practically tax-free alcohol while the retailer would be obliged to continue to pay a tax of \$1.10 a gallon on all alcohol used in his laboratory or in dispensing. It would prove a discriminating tax against the retailer of such terrific force that he would be driven to discontinue practically all manufacturing and dispensing in which alcohol is a factor. It would give the manufacturer an advantage so overwhelming that retailers would no longer be able to produce even the staple compounds in competition; they would be forced into buying practically all preparations ready-made from the manufacturer, who would of course be in a position to sell cheaper than the retailer could possibly produce. A tremendous impetus would be given to the already demoralizing transfer of production from the dispensing laboratory to the large factories; it would hasten the subjugation of the pharmacist to the manufacturer and soon reduce the former to the level of a mere vender of ready-made preparations. With the necessity of professional skill thus largely eliminated from the retail drug business the distinguishing advantage of the pharmacist over the department stores and cut-rate shops would inevitably disappear and the triumph of these arch-enemies of the legitimate drug business would be complete.

We have thus far assumed that the rebate claims will be allowed. But suppose they are not allowed? The law would still stand, and the most powerful of lobbies, backed by the patent-medicine interest and the servile press which feeds on its infamy, would dance attendance on the next congress armed with the peculiar methods of persuasion which gave being to the present testament of congressional stupidity or perfidy.

The safety of the retail drug trade is in the unconditional repeal of the present law. The merits of tax-free alcohol in the arts under certain conditions is not now under discussion. Certain industries may properly be given such relief, provided always that the benefits be indiscriminating. This, however, is not now the question. The question is as to the disposition of the present law, which is without a single redeeming feature, politically, commercially, or morally. It is a weapon for monopoly against the people; it is the battle-ax of the patent medicine forces, which have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the destruction of legitimate pharmacy and by the annual sacrifice of twenty millions of dollars or more of national revenue to be absorbed in tax rebates.

The manufacturers of legitimate pharmaceuticals are by no means unanimous for the law in its present form. They realize they have nothing to gain permanently from a measure fraught with such disaster to retail pharmacists. They have filed their claims for rebates as a matter of business, but with the full knowledge that in the end the balance will be on the debit side of the account. The jobbing trade is rapidly deserting the disreputable and treacherous craft, and the action of its representative association at its forthcoming annual session at Denver will be watched with interest.

The law, as a matter of public policy, of trade equity, and of safety to

pharmacy and the related interests, must be ended. This done, it will be time enough to consider revised legislation on the subject.

All state pharmaceutical associations will doubtless perceive the importance of adopting a resolution at their respective annual meetings protesting against the present law and petitioning for its repeal. With the retail druggists of the country on record against it, the hypocrisy of the plea that the act is primarily in their interest and in that of cheaper medicines for the people, will be fully exposed and repeal will be practically assured.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS IN MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Every pharmaceutical association should appoint a committee for the express purpose of arousing a sentiment for the revision of our trade-mark and patent laws. It is well enough to patent a process of manufacture, but the manufactured article should never be patented.

No European country grants a patent on a manufactured article used in the healing arts. Take sulphonal; there are about a dozen different patents on the process of manufacture of this chemical in Germany, but the article itself is not patented, and the result is that chemists never tire of discovering new ways of manufacturing such chemicals; and that opens the field of competition. Our country, however, bars the field of investigation by patenting the process and the article itself; and in this way you must pay, and do pay exorbitant prices. If this sort of "hold up and pay" policy is not modified, our materia medica will soon be completely chained up by trade-mark and patent laws. Enough has been said on this subject to make it clear that something must be done, or in due course of events pharmacists and pharmacy will soon be owned by a small army of patentees.

If the great superiority of German chemical science, theoretical and industrial, must be freely conceded, it is not less true that Germany has arrived at happy solutions of many practical pharmaceutical problems with which we are still wrestling. In no way is this fact more strikingly exemplified than in the German laws for the regulation of patents on new chemicals and medicaments. No one needs to be told of the impositions which are practiced in this country under the protection of our absurd statutes with respect to patents.

We have before us a compilation of all the imperial statutes relating to the protection of intellectual property, and are struck with the explicit manner in which nutrients and medicaments are excluded from patent protection and made the common property of the public, save in so far as the alleged invention involves a new and definite process of manufacture. The German patent covers only the *process* of producing a therapeutic agent—not the substance itself. Sulphonal is manufactured in Germany by a number of competing factories, each operating under special patent on the process employed. This happy exemption of the substance itself has stimulated investigation, has improved and multiplied the modes of production, and has, moreover, reduced the selling rate to a mere fraction of the original price.

The anomaly of the whole patent business, as we see it in America, becomes almost humorous when we observe further that the German inventor, while content with such protection as the law gives him at home, is yet very careful to take advantage of our absurd legislation and to patent the product itself in America, thus excluding competition and creating a monopoly as stringent as an unwise law can possibly engender. It need not be added that such agents are marketed at excessive rates, and the consumer pays more than handsomely for the foreigner's protection. We Americans are fond of calling ourselves a practical people, and we plume ourselves not a little on our wide-awake shrewdness; but the manner in which we permit foreign chemical manufacturers to exploit us shows plainly that cleverness is not the exclusive property of our legislative Solons.

The whole fabric of patent protection in medicine and pharmacy is one which we have always regarded with unconcealed disfavor; we hold that its tendency is mischievous to science. Yet it is idle to deny the utility—nay, the positive value—of many protected agents, especially among the synthetical remedies. They have indisputably enriched medicine in numerous instances. The path of wisdom would accordingly seem to lie, not in the exclusion of new inventions fraught with rich benefit to medicine, but rather in doing away with the custom of patenting the substance itself.

CHICAGO, May 21, 1895.

To the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GREETING: After a thorough discussion in the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the undersigned were appointed a committee to act upon measures relating to national legislation affecting the interests of the retail druggists of the United States, and to solicit the co-operation in such measures of such similar committees as shall be appointed by the various state pharmaceutical associations of the country and also of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The evils which now chiefly beset the retail drug trade are more or less related, present and prospective, to national legislation relating to the tax on alcohol, to trade-marks, copyrights and patents on proprietary preparations, and also to the \$25 annual license required from all druggists as alleged liquor dealers.

It is believed that a committee appointed by your association, with authority to act in conjunction with similar committees, will be the means of arousing a sentiment which will afford substantial relief.

We invite your consideration of the enclosed article relating specifically to the subject of tax-free alcohol and the existing law which threatens such imminent and widespread danger to the retail drug trade; also the article relating to the injustice perpetrated under the trade-mark, copyright, and patent laws of the country.

We beg to suggest the adoption by your association of resolutions similar to the following:

Resolved, That this association favors the repeal of the clause in the present tariff law exempting alcohol used in manufactures from internal rev-

enue taxation on the ground primarily that the law in its present form would inevitably be attended with gross discrimination against the retail druggist and great resulting loss to his business and profession, and with no material advantage to the people to compensate for the serious loss to the national revenue from the remission of the said tax.

Resolved, That a special committee on national legislation, to consist of three members, be appointed with authority to act independently, or in cooperation with such similar committees as may be appointed by other pharmaceutical associations, in behalf of measures promotive of the interests of legitimate pharmacy and the retail drug trade as said interests may be affected by national legislation, including specifically the said law relating to alcohol taxation, the laws concerning trade-marks, copyrights and patents as related to medicinal preparations, and the law imposing an annual tax on druggists as retail liquor dealers.

It is the hope of the undersigned committee that your association will act without delay in this important matter and thus enable the sentiment of the retail drug trade of the country properly to make itself known and to assert its due influence in behalf of right legislation and against such laws as may be inimical to the profession and trade.

This committee hopes to be favored with notice of the appointment of the committee suggested, with names and addresses of the members. All communications relating to this letter should be addressed to A. E. Ebert, secretary, State and Polk streets, Chicago.

We have the honor to be, with fraternal regards,

WILLIAM BODEMANN,
ALBERT E. EBERT,
GEORGE P. ENGELHARD,

Committee Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

The communication from the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, which had been referred to the board of control, was reported back by the board of control, and on motion was embodied in their report, and the entire report on motion adopted.

SANDUSKY, O., June 5th, 1895.

We, the undersigned retail druggists of Ohio, being present at a meeting of the directors of the Universal Trade Association, at Detroit, on June 3d, 1895, were given permission to examine all the books and affairs of the said association, and after careful and thorough examination of the books and management of the association, find everything to be in a satisfactory condition.

At our suggestion some additional safeguards have been thrown around the funds, and we are fully satisfied that the said association is conducted with integrity and care.

JOHN WEYER,
R. C. SPOHN,
JOHN BYRNE,
F. T. BOWER.

Mr. Nathan Rosewater offered the following resolution which was adopted.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 6, 1895.

To the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

Whereas, Several members of this association have most thoroughly investigated the books, plan and affairs of the Universal Trade Association at their home office, Detroit, Michigan, at a meeting of the directors of the said association.

The books of this association, having been opened for investigation by said members, were found to be in excellent condition and the association progressing rapidly. Every thing indicating that the management is in proper shape. Therefore, be it resolved that we indorse said association and recommend it to the retail druggists of the United States, in general.

NATHAN ROSEWATER.

On motion the communication from the Chicago Retail Druggists Association, referred to as the supplemental report of the board of control, was referred to the committee on trade interests to be appointed by the incoming president.

The president appointed G. L. Hechler, G. A. Kauffman and M. A. Burkhardt on the committee to recommend names to the governor for appointment on the State Board of Pharmacy.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Rosewater :

In view of the fact that it is utterly impossible for lack of time and opportunity, but not of ability, for the pharmacist to accurately and critically examine the numerous drugs he daily purchases before he dispenses them, and is obliged to judge of many of them by their appearance only, some of them by the label of responsible manufacturers, it is hereby resolved as the sense of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association that while we uphold the purchase and sale of drugs and medicines with the utmost care as to quality and standard of purity, and source of supply, we recommend to the careful consideration of our Food Commissioner, Dr. B. F. McNeal, the wisdom and policy of giving notice of the finding of the adulterated condition of the article dispensed to the dispenser of the same, or any other plan he may devise to attain the object desired, and in case of failure to discontinue dispensing such article, to proceed with prosecution under the law.

The resolution was adopted.

Prof. U. J. Lloyd then delivered the following address :

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

I wish to say that I thank you for the honor of addressing you. I consider that I am one of the few back numbers of this association and thus the courtesy is doubly welcome. When I came to the association yesterday in company with another back number, my friend Dr Greve, and looked

around the hall at the members of our society, I remarked to him that only a few of the faces that we found with us fifteen years ago are present here; and when I am called upon to speak concerning pharmacy, I must say that the changes that have taken place in pharmacy, as I learned pharmacy, have been as great or greater than the changes we find in the members of our association.

The pharmacy of today is so different from the pharmacy of a few years ago that we of twenty, twenty-five or thirty years ago in pharmacy find ourselves largely in a new field to-day. Much that we considered essential in pharmacy is scarcely useful now, and substances unthought of then are conspicuous remedies to-day.

As I think over the past I am reminded of the old Kentucky gentleman (I know a few of them yet), that have gone through life in their peculiar, courteous style and manner, a style that in my experience only those from the southern side of the Ohio river have ever learned. In the face of changes that have brushed them to one side, these men have graciously taken the places that they recognize they must now take, and they do it cheerfully. Now some of us pharmacists will have to do the same thing, and we had better do it cheerfully. The prescriptions that we used to get, the work that we used to do in pharmacy is, much of it no longer the work of pharmacists. Look at it as we may, strive against it as we may, the inevitable is coming, it has come, and no man living can fortell the end of this change. It is the change that civilization brings, a change that taken altogether even if painful to a few of us, is moving humanity towards the betterment of mankind. Pharmacists of the past were pioneers, pioneers even twenty, twenty-five and thirty years ago.

There has been a revolution, solent, insidious, irrepressible, and the end is not yet. The changes which are to come in the next thirty years can no more be anticipated than changes that have come to the present time. Conspicuous on the shelves of your stores from force of habit you carry the relics of other days; your rows of tincture bottles occupy valuable space, but as a rule, you have very little use for them. Your compound tinctures and syrups are largely reminiscences. They have passed from the sight of physicians, but habit with you makes them conspicuous, and cumberers, they still occupy the most valuable space in your store.

I see before me my old teacher, Mr. George Eger. I remember how careful he used to be in making the preparations to which I refer, which we made then according to the old method, maceration. But the manufacturer has come and in a sense has brushed such work aside.

Concerning the medicines we made then, many will remember when the compound syrups of stillingia and sarsaparilla were prepared by the barrel or in lots of five and ten gallons at a time for prescription use. A gallon bottle in the cellar is now sufficient to replace the keg or barrel of former times. The trend has been to the displacement of such preparations as these by others that were unknown thirty years ago. Sugar and gelatine coated pills, tablets, triturations, elegant pharmaceutical preparations have been evolved by manufacturers and the plaster-iron and pill-machine are laid aside by pharmacists. Like the old Kentucky gentleman, however, we

can think of other times, but let it be as graciously as does he, for, really our conditions are not very dissimilar.

And now a word concerning pharmaceutical education. If what I have said is true, and pharmacy work as we formerly knew it is being displaced, have we use for pharmaceutical colleges? To what end are the great university classes in pharmacy trending? In my opinion not to manufacture medicines but to ably select them. Not to put together but to watch that which they purchase and which they guarantee to their patrons. Not to compound so much as to test and establish what is compounded. To this end their education points, and it must be higher than was ours. It is easier to make preparations by the pharmacopœia of 1860 than to test them by the pharmacopœia of 1890. The graduate in pharmacy in 1860 had no manufacturing problem as exacting as is that of establishing the value of pharmaceutical preparations by the volumetric processes of 1890. Pharmaceutical education was never more necessary than now, and the trend of the science side of pharmaceutical education has been upward, towards greater skill and higher qualifications and our country is being filled with young pharmacists with better general educations and more scientific endowments but less practical experience, as a rule. Grant that none can excel many of the members of the older classes and also that many inferior students are now evolved and yet, I admit freely that the methods of college instruction are superior to those of former times, and that in a general sense the courses are more exacting.

The demand now is not only for men capable of making medicinal preparations but of protecting their patrons in certifying to the qualities of what others make and in this sense the time is coming when pharmacists will be very much more responsible than now. Pure food and medicine laws will compel them to assume a responsibility that scientific men only can assume, and the pharmacist of the future must, I believe, take a more responsible position than have we of the past, even though he purchases instead of makes his own preparations. Thus it is then in my opinion, whether we make our remedies or buy them, the trend will be to the extinction of men not qualified in the scientific side of the pharmacy that is approaching. Just now we are in the confusion of this change from the old to the new, it is painful to many of us, some of us are inclined to become sour, but the end will, I hope, be to the betterment of our people.

Ladies and gentlemen, we must accept the situation. We cannot avoid it. I only hope that some of my friends who are growing old and sour and crabbed, will learn as I have found it necessary to do, renew their youth. They can do it if they will do as I have done within the last ten years—look forward and not backward; think of something pleasant and not worry over that which is inevitable and cannot be helped.

And now a word for the future. We do not know that in the future there will be any nasty medicines, say in thirty years from now. I hope there will be no necessity for them, for I hope that scientific pharmacy will replace nastiness with remedies grateful to the taste. Such a hope is not so Utopian as we may think. Fifteen years ago a dose of most remedies pharmaceutical was a tablespoonful or a teaspoonful often of a medicine vile and

disgusting. The prescription now for the same purpose is usually a pleasant little tablet, a small pill or the fraction of a drop of a pleasant liquid. Now, for what are substances used as medicines? It seems to me that it is to carry a sliver of energy that acts upon something in the body to produce a change that the physician considers beneficial. It is not the *material* in the medicine that does this, and it is not the *material* in the body that it principally acts upon. It certainly is not the *nastiness* that acts physiologically unless it be to shock and disgust the patient. The sunshine, energy, the force in medicine is utilized, not the matter of it. Why should not this energy be linked to forms of matter pleasant instead of forms of matter obnoxious? To carry this thought a little further, it is the energy of sunshine that gives us life. It is the energy of the sun that enables us to exist. It is the force of the sun that we conserve when we eat food. It is also a phase of energy from this same sunshine that makes a drug a medicine, not the matter therein. Now, our Homœopathic friends tell us that they employ much less of this sunshine energy than others do to produce an effect therapeutical; and it really looks as though the other schools of medicine are, more or less, following in the steps of the Homœopaths. They all seek more pleasant medicines and smaller doses. These are pleasant thoughts, or should be to true pharmacists who work for the good of humanity. Let us not refuse the happiness that comes with pleasant thoughts. Let us begin to take our sunshine thoughts now and hope that more sunshine may be in our medicines of the future. Let us think brighter and lighter thoughts of life. Let us not view as reprehensible that which is necessary in the progress of mankind. Our old medicines were bitter and nasty; we need not become as they were then. If manufacturers make pleasant medicaments quite different from our old compounds to carry concentrated energy expressions, should we object? Humanity profits in the use of pleasant forms of medicines and these improved remedies are simply neater carriers of sunshine expression.

I am speaking to a few old friends, and to many whom I may call new friends, at least many before me have not been to our meetings, and to you I say the trend of my remarks is, the changes that will yet come may not be to your liking, unless you learn that the world moves; indeed, the changes that are to come in pharmacy will be largely what you do not want. We cannot control the business of pharmacy; we cannot control our own business. I would not go back if I could to the medicines of thirty years ago. I would not change from the present to the past. I would not want my children to take the nastiness I used to prepare and considered excellent medicine. While possibly our young men will regret, perhaps oppose the changes that must come during the next twenty-five or thirty years, I believe that at the end of that time they will not be willing to go back to the position we are in now. Let us then look on the sunny side of life, let us give and take our sunshine gladly and make our presence and our medicines welcome. Let us be cheerful and contented and serve well our part in the evolutions that thrusts back the old to introduce the new; and finally, like the genial old Kentucky gentleman who delights in reminiscences of the past, and yet gets all he can of life's pleasures, let us enjoy the generous present and make our lives a pleasure and a blessing to those about us.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the thanks of the association were tendered to Prof. Lloyd for his entertaining and instructive address.

The secretary read the following communications :

FT. WAYNE, IND., June 6th, 1895.

To L. C. Hopp, Secretary :

Our thoughts are with you. Wish you success.

W. H. STOCKER, Secretary.

OMAHA, NEB., June 6th, 1895.

L. C. Hopp, Secretary :

Your telegram received. Our association returns greetings to you.

W. L. HEILMAN, Secretary.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Hopp, to Art. II, Chapter 2, of the by-laws reducing the initiation fee to one dollar was adopted.

The committee on ex-President Hechler's address, suggestion No. 6, made the following report, which on motion was adopted.

To the President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee to consider the suggestion embodied in President Hechler's address, and formulate a plan of co-operation in regard to proprietary medicines and pharmaceuticals, report as follows :

The many details of such a plan are not easily arranged or adapted for discussion by this association, nor does such a plan require the direct aid or action of this association—although the subject is of direct interest to all druggists and a feasible plan can be devised.

It is too true, the jobber is holding his grip on the rebates and the proprietary man scoops what is left, while the poor retail druggist is the ideal middle man between the millstones, enthusiastically backing up each infant proprietary article on account of present and future profit expected therefrom, until he establishes it as a thing of great value in the eyes of his trade—and of the maker, then comes the cutter as the big fish, opens his maw and swallows the trade of all the shouters, while the now great grown proprietor eggs him on, and mockingly says, in the language of the immortal bard, "What fools these mortals be!"

We are pleased to report that all this must be changed, and, by the next annual meeting, a plan which is already on foot will be in actual operation and the battle be won.

G. L. HECHLER,
N. ROSEWATER,
L. C. HOPP.

The committee on time and place for holding the next meeting reported in favor of Put-in-Bay, the time to be fixed later by the entertainment committee. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hopp, the committee on time and place for holding the next annual meeting was made the entertainment committee, to have charge of the next annual meeting.

The committee on insurance made the following report, which on motion was adopted :

June 5, 1895.

The committee on insurance after careful investigation have found everything concerning the insurance department in a very satisfactory condition.

The committee believes the work to be in good hands, all responsibility resting on persons thoroughly capable and willing to push the interests of O. S. P. A.

We submit the following statistics to give some idea of the amount of business now in hand. We have in force to-day :

635 policies, amounting to-----	\$804,835.00
Premiums on same-----	9,570.29
Insurance in cities—Number policies, 448-----	585,410.00
Insurance in villages—Number policies, 187-----	219,425.00
Total premiums in cities-----	6,636.45
Total premiums in villages-----	2,933.84
Total loss for 1895-----	3,693.42

Mr. Hedges, examiner of insurance, has said : " It is an unique organization in many respects, but is capable of great prosperity and the accomplishment of great good."

This is one of many favorable impressions our insurance association has made, and we believe it to be a most secure as well as a most profitable investment, and as such we commend it to every individual of Ohio State Association.

FRED W. HERBST,
GEO. W. VOSS,
JOHN C. FIRMIN.

The secretary of the Retail Druggists' Insurance Association made the following report, which on motion was adopted :

REPORT OF THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS' FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. President and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN : It has been a question of no small moment to me to decide as to what should be embraced in our annual report to you this year. Statistics bearing upon insurance are abundant, but to give you a bare statistical report, such as are usually made to the superintendent of Insurance together with other statistics, would make a report a rather dull affair. The various subjects relating to drug store insurance, of a general nature, have been fully presented in previous annual reports, and in other discussions, before this body, all of which have been printed in your proceedings.

We have furnished the chairman of your committee on insurance, all special facts, statistical and financial, relating to this insurance association ; and we presume the able and worthy chairman of that committee will lay before you the various phases of the insurance enterprise, so that they will prove both interesting and profitable to you. In view of the above facts, we have concluded to confine our report to a repetition of the statistical matter furnished your committee, and perhaps draw a few inferences therefrom.

Insurance in force June 1st, 1894.....\$824,800
New business during the year.....82,350

Total.....\$907,150
Deduct those cancelled, expired or reduced.....102,300

Amount now in force being 635 policies.....\$834,850
Insurance in cities and protected towns, 448 policies, \$585,410—72.7% of the whole amount.
Insurance in villages or unprotected towns, 187 policies, \$219,425—27.3% of the whole amount.

Total membership fees in cities.....\$6,636.45—average rate 1.13%
Total membership fees in villages.....2,933.84—average rate 1.34%

Total membership fees on insurance....\$9,570.29—average rate 1.19%

We have the following losses to report :

DATE.	NAME OF MEMBERS AND ADDRESS.	AM'T OF POL.	AM'T PAID.
June 27th, 1894.	P. J. Sorg, Middletown.....	\$3,000	\$ 337.34
June 29th, 1894.	S. B. Marvin, Cincinnati.....	600	25.00
July 27th, 1894.	Wyckoff Bros., Celina.....	2,000	1,879.30
Sept. 19th, 1894.	A. Warner, Akron.....	1,000	4.60
Sept. 21st, 1894.	F. S. Albright, E. Liverpool.....	1,800	91.70
Nov. 6th, 1894.	C. Hohly & Co., Toledo.....	2,500	1.02
Jan. 12th, 1895.	I. R. Lane & Son, Barnesville.....	2,000	2,000.00
Feb. 1st, 1895.	E. E. White, Rising Sun.....	1,400	1,151.42
Apr. 5th, 1895.	A. J. Lowry, Leipsic.....	500	500.00
Apr. 8th, 1895.	Geo. Galloway, Xenia.....	2,000	30.00
Apr. 19th, 1895.	Amstutz & Shantz, Kenton.....	3,000	12.00

Total (eleven losses) amount.....\$6,032.38

From the above it is seen, if we class Barnesville with the unprotected towns, which in my opinion it should be ; for while it has a steam engine, it has only cisterns for water supply, that seven (7) of the losses have been in the cities and amount to \$501.66 ; while four (4) have been in the unprotected towns, and amount to \$5,530.72. The percentage of losses on total membership fees as above classed would be for cities 7.5% and for villages 145%. If you are in mind to class Barnesville with the cities, then even the losses in the villages remain \$3,530.72—120%.

Total losses in cities since organization number 25 amount...\$ 4,760.86
Total losses in villages since organization number 22 amount...20,797.77

Total.....47.....\$25,558.63

Having kept a record of the origin of the various fires, it may be of interest to state that of the 47 claims for loss, 24 originated within the stores and amounted to \$2,414.91—9.45% of the whole, and 23 originated outside or in other buildings and amounted to \$23,143.72—90.54% of the total claims for loss.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Our report last year was made to June 1st, but I found it impossible for certain reasons to make this report to the same date this year, and have it ready for this meeting; and therefor it closes with the 15th of May. It is as follows:

Balance cash on deposit and in office June 1st, 1894.....	\$1,439.36
Receipts from membership fees and renewals to May 1st, 1895.....	\$7,102.34
Receipts for rents and interest.....	64.33
	<u>\$7,166.67</u>
Total cash to be accounted for.....	\$8,606.03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid.....	\$5,838.96
Salaries, board expenses and employes.....	1,640.12
Cash rebates to members.....	67.77
Rent, postage, and office supplies.....	517.54
Traveling expenses, adjusting losses, etc.....	182.76
Commissions.....	34.30
Interest and collections by bank.....	11.10
Taxes.....	68.40
Cash in bank May 1st.....	245.08
	<u>\$8,606.03</u>

ASSETS, MAY 15TH, 1895.

Cash in bank May 1st, 1895.....	\$245.08
Deposited since that date.....	877.19
	<u>\$1,122.27</u>

DISBURSED, FIRST HALF OF MAY.

Paid for losses.....	\$542.00
“ “ salaries.....	133.33
“ “ rent.....	17.00
“ “ other claims.....	104.67
	<u>\$ 797.00</u>
Balance cash in bank, May 15th.....	\$ 325.27

OTHER ASSETS.

Cash due in course of collection.....	\$ 775.82
Office furniture and fixtures and supplies.....	246.15
Total assets.....	<u>\$1,447.24</u>

LIABILITIES.

Part of one loss yet to be paid.....	\$651.42
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It will be seen from this financial statement that we have but a small reserve on hand, by reason of heavy losses during the month of January and February this year; but on account of our losses in January the board of directors, in order to provide more money this year than would otherwise have been assessed and to avoid the possible necessity of an extra assessment, reduced the rebate to 15% or, in other words, ordered to assess for this year 65% for losses and 20% for all other expenses. We will consequently have more money to go on this year than last. The cash comes in constantly during the whole year and we have no difficulty in meeting all our obligations.

By comparing the respective amounts of insurance in cities and villages last year with the respective amounts at this time, we find \$53,475 less in the villages or unprotected towns, and \$33,510 more in the cities or towns with good water supply. Thus you see we are continuing to reduce the amount of our risks in the most dangerous localities and also, it appears, that the amount of our risks has increased in the cities, although some of our heaviest risks in the cities have been reduced. Only a very few persons in the cities have withdrawn for various reasons.

The experience of the past five years has taught us pretty clearly wherein our greatest danger lies—what kind of risks are to be avoided or handled lightly and what are our best risks. Risks in small towns are not always the most hazardous; but generally those in the towns of say 2,000 or 3,000 population, making some pretense at fire protection with only cisterns for water supply, which during the dry, hot months of the year, when they are most likely to be needed, they are found to be empty, or the supply is so meager they might as well not have any.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WEYER, Secretary.

The president appointed the following special committee, as provided for by the resolution of Mr. Schellentrager, to report upon a course of study to be recommended to pharmaceutical schools and colleges in this state: F. T. Bower, Toledo, chairman; E. A. Schellentrager, Cleveland; Dr. T. L. A. Greve, Cincinnati; G. B. Kauffman, Columbus; J. H. Beal, Scio; B. F. Young, Ada; M. A. Burkhardt, Dayton; W. R. Ogier, Columbus.

Dr. Greve declined to serve upon the committee, and on motion of Prof. Lloyd the name of Prof. Fennel was substituted.

On motion the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock, p. m.

FIFTH SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

The meeting was called to order by the president at 2:30 o'clock. The minutes were read and approved.

The committee on the president's address made the following report, which on motion was adopted :

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 6, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, to whom was referred the president's annual address, respectfully recommend that the same be adopted and spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that the thanks of the association be tendered him for his able address and for the efficient manner in which he has presided over the association during the past year.

As the message contains much of vital importance to all true pharmacists, so much so that the committee is unable to assume the responsibilities of making a competent report of the same, on account of the limited time, and as some action ought to be taken in the matter, especially in regards to the changing of the Ohio pharmacy law, we would recommend that the message be referred to the law committee on pharmacy for digestion, and that they report at the next annual meeting, and recommend such changes in the Ohio pharmacy law as would be for the best interests in elevating the practice of pharmacy and bring it to a higher professional standard.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. A. LEHRER,
GEO. EGER,
J. G. STIERLE,

Committee.

The following resolution relative to the death of S. M. Strong, was offered by Mr. Weyer, and on motion adopted by a rising vote :

Whereas, We have learned of the sudden death of S. M. Strong, a member of this association, be it hereby

Resolved, That we have received this intelligence with deep sorrow, and hereby extend to the family and friends our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Strong we have lost an honored and esteemed member.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of Mr. Strong, and also be spread upon the minutes of this association.

JOHN WEYER, Chairman.

The following delegates and alternates were selected to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association :

Delegates : C. T. P. Fennel, Cincinnati ; L. C. Hopp, Cleveland ; J. U. Lloyd, Cincinnati ; G. L. Hechler, Cleveland ; Albert Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.

Alternates : G. W. Voss, Cleveland ; Dr. T. L. A. Greve, Cincinnati ; J. H. Beal, Scio ; George B. Kauffman, Columbus ; F. T. Bower, Toledo.

On motion of Mr. Rosewater a committee of three was appointed to confer with Dr. McNeal regarding the various provisions of food and drug laws, for the information of members of the association, as occasion may require. George B. Kauffman, of Columbus, J. U. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, and G. L. Hechler, of Cleveland, were appointed the committee.

It was moved by Mr. Charles Freericks, that the committee on pharmacy laws be instructed to draft a bill to be brought before Congress providing for a National Board of Pharmacy, to be under the control of a department of health. The motion of Mr. Freericks was amended by referring the whole matter to him.

On motion of Mr. Hopp, seconded by Charles Freericks, the board of control and the committee on transportation were dispensed with.

On motion of Charles Freericks, the thanks of the association were tendered to the druggists of Sandusky, to Duroy & Haines, to Engel & Krudig, and to the press of Sandusky for courtesies extended.

C. A. Lehrer, G. W. Brown and R. C. Spohn were selected as delegates to attend the next meeting of the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association.

Otto Rauchfuss, of Cincinnati, and George B. Kauffman, of Columbus, were selected to attend the next meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The committee to suggest names to be recommended to the governor for appointment to any vacancy occurring in the Board of Pharmacy April, 1896, reported the following names :

Charles Krone, Hamilton ; John Byrne, Columbus ; Charles Kerr, Gallipolis ; E. B. Hubbard, Tiffin ; M. A. Burkhardt, Dayton.

The newly elected officers were then duly installed into their respective offices.

A vote of thanks was extended to President Fennel for the able and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office during the past year.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

LEWIS C. HOPP,

Permanent Secretary.

ON ANTIDOTES FOR HYDROCYANIC ACID.

BY JOHN G. SPENZER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A publication by the Hungarian toxicologist, Johann Antal,¹ in which he recommends cobaltous nitrate as an antidote for prussic acid, led the writer to try not only the previously suggested antidotes, but also the members of the iron and cobalt groups, to see if these metals so closely allied in their chemical characters had similar antidotal effects.

Mechanical antidotes, such as emetics and stomach tubes, for the removal of the poison are of no value, since enough time is lost in their application to allow of the absorption into the blood of a quantity of hydrocyanic acid sufficient to produce fatal results.

We quite agree with Antal that atropin, proposed by Preyer, and ferrous sulphate, recommended by Schmitt and Laroqua, are useless, while J. Kossa's suggestion to employ potassium permanganate is also unreliable. The last named, Antal says, only decomposes the prussic acid which is in the stomach and not that already in the blood. We believe this not to be so, for although the acid is affected, it is not decomposed, but the potassium salt is formed, which, while it is slower in its action, it is nevertheless fatal.

Hydrogen peroxide, proposed by Loyssell² on the theory that the serum of the blood and the blood corpuscles not yet poisoned saturate themselves with oxygen, and thereby keep the brain in activity, is spoken of very well in the better text-books on pharmacology and toxicology.

As to the theories of the action of hydrocyanic acid, much has been written. Claude Bernard³ first made the observation that the venous blood of an animal slowly poisoned with hydro-

¹ Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift fuer Russland, 33, 518. 2-6 Gesellschaft fuer Ungarische Aerzte. Referat in Chemisches Centralblatt, 1894, 2, 621.

² Application de l'Oxygene au Traitement de l'Asphyxie et de Certains Empoisonnements, Journ. de Med. de Bruxelles, aout, 1884.

³ Lecons sur les Effets des Substances Toxiques, 1857, page 193.

cyanic acid (nicely observed in the case of a frog) was of a bright arterial color even though the respiration seemed to have almost ceased, and when a very dark venous blood should have been expected. This was noticed by Hoppe-Seyler.⁴ Preyer,⁵ however, took issue on this point. He found in hydrocyanic poisoning the still warm venous blood of warm-blooded animals was of an extremely dark color. In the case of cold-blooded animals (frog), however, he found (as both Bernard and Hoppe-Seyler had observed) a peculiar light red venous blood, which took on a dark color only after some hours.

In explanation of the effects of hydrocyanic acid on the animal economy, Hoppe-Seyler⁶ first supposed that under the influence of the acid, oxidation was suspended in the organs of the body and that the functions of the hæmoglobin were not altered. Some time later,⁷ however, he found that the acid formed a chemical compound, and therefore thought it more probable that prussic acid disturbed both functions of the blood coloring matter similar to hydrogen sulphide and carbon monoxide, namely: First, the property of forming a loose chemical union with oxygen in the lungs, and second, to again give this up in the capillaries.

When he made his first explanation, Hoppe-Seyler looked with mistrust upon Preyer's theory that the action of hydrocyanic acid was to be explained through its action on the cardiac and pulmonary endings of the vagus nerve, saying that it was just as plausible to refer the effects produced by poisoning with carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulphide to the same cause.

Mittenzweig⁸ has presented a very interesting paper on the action of prussic acid on the nervous system when it is inhaled.

Today I believe we generally accept the second theory of Hoppe-Seyler, as it was greatly strengthened by the researches of Gæthgens.⁹

4 F. Hoppe-Seyler, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Constitution des Blutes," Medicinisch-Chemische Untersuchungen, Erstes Heft, Berlin, 1866, page 140.

5 W. Preyer, Die Blausäure, etc., Bonn, 1868, page 95.

6 Medicinisch-Chemische Untersuchungen, Erstes Heft, Berlin, 1866, page 140.

7 Hoppe-Seyler, Ueber die Ursache der Giftigkeit der Blausäure, Virchow's Archiven, 1867, page 435.

8 Ein Beitrag zur Kasuistik der Blausäure-Vergiftung Zeitschr. fuer Medicin. Beamte, page 97. Referat in Chem. Centralb., 1888, page 607.

9 Carl Gæthgens, Zur Lehre der Blausäure-Vergiftung. Medicinisch-Chemische Untersuchungen, von Hoppe-Seyler, Drittes Heft, 324.

Whereas many blood poisons form methæmoglobin, cyanides undoubtedly form cyanmethæmoglobin. Under methæmoglobin we understand, according to Huefner and Otto, a firm union of oxygen with hæmoglobin in the proportion as they exist in oxy-hæmoglobin, while in the case of the latter the union is a loose one.

As has been previously said, hydrogen peroxide is in favor as an antidote. To test its virtue, two rabbits were tried :

a.—Into the first 4 c. c. of hydrogen peroxide were injected, subcutaneously, at 9:23 o'clock a. m. Complete prostration soon followed a few short spasms ; the respiration ceased at 9:30 o'clock, the conjunctiva becoming insensible to external irritation, and at 9:40 o'clock the heart-beat could no longer be detected, and rigor mortis began to set in. The thorax was now opened and the heart found beating. At 1:00 o'clock p. m., or three and one-half hours from the time of giving the injection, it ceased to beat.

b.—The second rabbit, injected at 9:30 o'clock a. m. with a mixture of 1 c. c. of dilute hydrocyanic acid and 3 c. c. of hydrogen peroxide, moved about until 9:32½ o'clock, when its actions became incoherent. Gasps at 9:34 with the characteristic opisthotonos of prussic acid. Muscular tremor over entire body at 9:35, remaining in the hind quarters until 9:38, when the animal seemed apparently dead ; on section, the heart was found beating, ceasing at 1 o'clock p. m., or three and one-half hours after the injection.

The salts of the iron and cobalt groups were tried in two distinct ways in reference to their antidotal action : First, hypodermic injections of 8 c. c. of a one per cent. aqueous solution of the chemicals were followed ten minutes after by the administration of 1 c. c. of 2 per cent. hydrocyanic acid under the skin. Second, the solutions of the salts were mixed with the acid and allowed to remain a short time (ten minutes) and then injected under the skin in the same quantities as in the first. The accompanying schedule gives the salts used, together with the results obtained.

FIRST ANTIDOTE.	TIME OF INJECTION	CONVULSIONS APPEARED	CRY	HEART CEASED	BREATHING STOPPED	CLOT
Ferric Chloride ..	5 ^h 25' 30"	2'	Present	8' 30"	-----	Yes
Ferrous Sulphate ..	5 ^h 40'	2'	Absent	10'	-----	"
Chromium Nitrate....	5 ^h 42'	2'	"	10'	-----	"
Manganese Nitrate....	5 ^h 45'	2'	"	11'	-----	"
Nickel Nitrate.....	5 ^h 51'	2' 30"	Absent, gasping	10'	-----	"
Cobalt Nitrate.....	5 ^h 59'	1'	Absent	19 ^h	-----	Small
Potassium Permanga.	6 ^h 10' 45"	1' 55"	7 times & 15 attempts	7' 15"	-----	Yes
SECOND						
Ferric Chloride....	4 ^h 5' 35"	1' 25"	None	4' 55"	2' 55"	Small
Ferrous Sulphate ..	4 ^h 10'	1' 27"	"	2' 3"	3'	Large
Chromium Nitrate....	4 ^h 16' 32"	1' 28"	Present	5' 18"	2' 23"	None
Manganese Nitrate....	4 ^h 20' 10"	58"	Absent, gasping	6' 30"	3'	Extensive
Potassium Permanga.	4 ^h 25' 45"	1' 55"	8 times & 15 attempts	7' 15"	3' 30"	Yes
Nickel Nitrate.....	4 ^h 30' 30"	4' 32"	None	6' 10"	2' 45"	Small
Cobalt Nitrate.....	4 ^h 42' 20"	4' 30"	"	3 ^d 16 ^h	-----	Small

It is generally stated in the text-books that the characteristic cry of hydrocyanic acid usually appears in poisoning by this substance. However, the table will show that this is not the case. We have no reason to believe that the chemical used as an antidote had any influence in this direction. A clot at the base of the brain was usually noticed, which may be produced in the opisthotonos-like spasm characteristic of this poison.

As an explanation for the antidotal power of cobaltous nitrate, Antal says the nitrate is changed to cobaltous cyanide. $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2 \text{Kcn} = \text{Co}(\text{CN})_2 + 2 \text{KNO}_3$, and if this be treated with more HCN the ppt. of cobaltous cyanide is changed to potassium cobaltous cyanide. After standing some time or by the oxidizing influence of the air it is changed to potassium cobaltic cyanide $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 6 \text{Kcn} = \text{K}_4\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6 + 2 \text{KNO}_3 + 2 \text{K}_4\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6 + \text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2 \text{K}_8\text{Co}(\text{CN})_6 + 2 \text{KOH}$.

According to Antal, this oxidation can take place in the stomach, the resulting compounds being innoxious. The change from the cobaltous to the cobaltic salt seems also to take place in the blood.

Antal made some forty experiments on rabbits and dogs, using a pair for each trial, one of which was used as a check. In his case all check animals died, but such as had been given $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ remained alive. The poisonous symptoms remained absent when animals poisoned per os were injected with $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ subcutaneously, while animals with the poison exhibited hypodermically immediately followed by the employment of the antidote under the skin in another part of the body, survived. Cobalt salts are only poisonous in concentrated solution, one gramme in a 5 per cent. solution kills rabbits in seven hours (Antal says twenty-four hours), whereas the same quantity in a one per cent. solution had no bad effect.

One advantageous circumstance is that cobalt salts are excreted very soon, appearing in the excreta two hours after their entrance into the system.

In cases of hydrocyanic poisoning Antal prefers to inject 20—30c.c. of a one-half per cent. solution of cobaltous nitrate subcutaneously to counteract the effects of the poison already in the circulation and to give several tumblerfuls by the stomach to neutralize any of the poison yet in the stomach.

In conclusion, we believe the antidote is of doubtful practicality, for in the case of a two per cent. acid, death is so rapid that the antidote should be close at hand and used with all dispatch. If this be done, it will certainly react well and prove to be the nearest to an ideal antidote yet proposed.

The only other substance which has been suggested that possesses any value is hydrogen peroxide, and we look upon Loysell's theory of its action, before mentioned, as very plausible.

Although it will be noticed that both the rabbits which had been given cobaltous nitrate died, the first one without any attention whatever in nineteen hours and the second by keeping up the bodily temperate in three days and sixteen hours, still we firmly believe they would have ultimately recovered had they received proper attention and if the antidotal solution had been given per os. It may be mentioned that the second rabbit was very lively, soon leaving its box and eating with relish. Both animals died from peritonitis and enteritis due to the extension of the inflammation set up by the irritant effect of the cobalt solution injected under the skin of the abdomen.

I am indebted to Dr. Frederick K. Smith for assistance during part of the experimentation.

THE EVERYDAY DRUGGIST AND THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

By J. H. BEAL, SCIO, OHIO.

In a majority of the drug stores of the United States the pharmacopœia is entirely unknown as a separate volume. In the minds of not a few druggists the word pharmacopœia is synonymous with dispensatory, while it would be quite possible to find those who have never in their lives seen a copy of the work which is, theoretically at least, the official basis of the calling by which they gain a livelihood. It has been so common for the dispensaries and kindred works to include the whole or the bulk of its contents that druggists generally have come to look upon the possession of the pharmacopœia itself as a quite unnecessary or even useless luxury. It is not the object of this paper to belittle the usefulness of the dispensaries, but to insist upon the, at least equal, importance of the pharmacopœia.

Another reason for the general neglect of the pharmacopœia is found in the fact that the real purpose of the work is quite generally misunderstood. It is not, and from its very nature can never be made to be a text to be read as text books ordinarily are read. Its real purpose is to serve as a practical guide for practical workers, and it is in this respect the most practical book possible. Its descriptions of official articles point out distinctly and beyond doubt the particular drug or chemical substance intended, and this with a brevity and conciseness that could not well be improved upon. The tests for purity and strength have been carefully selected for their general reliability and for their ease of application, with the means which are, or ought to be, at hand in every dispensing pharmacy. The working formulas for pharmaceutical preparations are models of their kind, and rarely need additional explanation for their successful application. It is true that the existence of some marked exceptions to these statements might be alleged, but their presence serves only to emphasize the excellence of the work as a whole. After allowing for all just

criticism, there still remains a margin of value abundantly great to justify its purchase and frequent perusal by every man who gains his subsistence or is attempting to gain it as a dispensing pharmacist.

A glance at the objects enumerated below will display the fact that in each case the proper function of the pharmacopœia is to establish a standard, and this in the most concise and certain manner possible. This standard establishing function is peculiar to a pharmacopœia. Should the makers of a dispensatory attempt it, the most useful features of the latter work would have to be eliminated, and the final result would be a pharmacopœia and not a dispensatory. In other words, the functions of a standard and of a commentary are quite distinct and separate. Both are necessary, and neither can displace or replace the other. The dispensatory is no more capable of replacing the pharmacopœia than volumes of decisions and general treatises on law can displace the statutes from the lawyer's library. Frequently the worker desires only directions for his work and nothing more. In such cases the abundance of material given by the dispensatory is a hindrance rather than a help, just as one sometimes needs a dictionary more than an encyclopedia; when the dictionary can furnish the information required, it is a waste of time to search it out from the mass of irrelevant material contained in the larger work.

OBJECTS OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

The principal purposes for which the pharmacopœia is intended may be enumerated briefly as follows:

First: To provide a list of remedies of recognized merit and usefulness. Such a list must, of course, be subject to constant revision, as the belief in the therapeutic value of certain drugs or lines of treatment waxes or wanes.

Second: To establish and enforce a uniform system of nomenclature, so that the same article shall be known by the same title everywhere within the territory for which the pharmacopœia is standard.

Third: To afford the means of certainly identifying and determining the qualities of crude vegetable drugs and of chemical substances.

Fourth: To fix the standard of purity and strength of med-

ical substances in all cases where these qualities are capable of being determined with a fair degree of accuracy, and to specify the particular tests by means of which these facts shall be established.

Of the several uses which the pharmacist can make of the pharmacopœia, the one last mentioned, viz. : its use in determining the purity and quality of the medicines which he dispenses, is perhaps of greatest importance.

The excuses which pharmacists usually give for not applying the official tests to the articles which they supply are : Want of the necessary outfit of apparatus and reagents, want of time, and want of the necessary knowledge and skill.

WANT OF THE NECESSARY APPARATUS AND REAGENTS.

To this objection it may be replied that it may well be questioned whether a pharmacist can be said to be properly equipped for the business which he undertakes to perform, if he does not include within his stock the means of determining whether or not the medicines which are dispensed are of the proper quality and strength. If the public benefit can be secured by the means of a properly equipped assay laboratory, then the latter should be part of the equipment of every store, regardless of the expense which it might entail. Really, however, the cost of an equipment sufficient to make the required official assays is trifling, and is not at all comparable with the pecuniary and professional returns which will accrue from its possession.

COST OF OUTFIT.

In this connection it may not be out of place to give a rough estimate of the apparatus which is indispensable and of its approximate cost. The most expensive single piece of apparatus is a suitable chemical balance, with the appropriate metric weights. For want of a better instrument, a prescription balance that is of sufficient delicacy to dispense the more powerful alkaloids will serve the purpose very well, or at least until its owner is sufficiently convinced of the usefulness of his laboratory practice to make the outlay necessary for a more costly instrument.

For ignitions a gas blow-pipe should be provided, or, where gas is not available, one of the many forms of apparatus for generating gas from petroleum or gasoline, and burning it with a

blast. For the preparation of volumetric solutions, a litre flask and a graduated, stoppered cylinder is required, and for alkaloidal assays, a separatory funnel will be necessary. A Liebig's condenser will be indispensable, along with several chemical thermometers, burettes, hydrometers, a hydrometer jar, and a specific gravity bottle. In addition there should be provided, say a third of a dozen each of distilling and assay flasks, beakers, small glass funnels, porcelain crucibles and dishes, with an abundant supply of test-tubes and cut filters. A nitrometer is valuable, but a fairly efficient instrument can be improvised from a burette with the aid of a hydrometer jar and some rubber tubing. For reagents, it may be well to purchase the entire list which is named in the back of the Pharmacopœia, omitting, of course, the solutions, the making of which according to the official directions will serve as a valuable practice in volumetric processes and in the manipulation of apparatus.

The above outfit, while neither elaborate nor costly, will be ample to begin with, and may be added to as seems necessary. With it specific gravities may be taken, volumetric solutions prepared and standardized, and nearly all of the volumetric and gravimetric determinations of the pharmacopœia be made, besides a wide range of qualitative and quantitative work outside of official substances. The entire cost of such an equipment, without the balance, need not exceed \$50.00, which certainly ought not to be considered an extraordinary outlay when there is considered the possible benefits which may result from its use.

The cost of the materials employed in making the tests is, in most cases, insignificant, and is in no case commensurate with the value of the knowledge which is gained thereby. The detection of a single instance of adulteration or of the deficient strength of an article may result in a saving sufficient to pay for all the reagents that would be used in a year's testing.

WANT OF TIME.

The objection that the duties of the store do not allow sufficient time for the work of testing is perhaps of more validity than the objection of expense, but is not of nearly so much force as at first sight it might seem to be. An assay which extends over several days may require only a very small amount of actual time from the operator, since a large part of the process continues

automatically when once set in motion. The actual amount of time and attention which is required in any given assay depends much upon the amount of practice which the operator has had; a determination which requires half a day the first time it is performed may perhaps be accomplished in half an hour after it has become a familiar operation.

If a pharmacist who has not been in the habit of examining his chemicals and pharmaceutical products should set out to examine his whole stock, the undertaking might well be regarded as an arduous one. It is presumed, however, that he will begin his investigations upon a more moderate scale, just as his leisure will permit. Especial attention should be given to the assaying of new stock as it is received, invariably recording the result of of each assay. In the course of a year the bulk of the important articles in the store will have been examined, while the recorded results will enable the pharmacist not only to know the exact quality of his stock, but will form an interesting record of his progress in the art of pharmaceutical testing. Besides, it is worth remembering that the pharmacist who is known to habitually test the supplies which he receives from his jobber is much more likely to receive goods which are up to the pharmacopœial standard, and so do not need testing, than the pharmacist who is known to be habitually careless in such matters.

WANT OF THE NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL.

Neither is the objection that the average pharmacist does not possess the knowledge and skill necessary to properly apply the pharmacopœial tests, or correctly interpret the reactions obtained of any more validity than the preceding ones. The public may very justly question the right of a druggist to remain in business who cannot with the aid of his pharmacopœia ascertain the identity and purity of the drugs which he dispenses. That he should be able to do this is certainly not a harsh requirement, nor one that the average pharmacist should find it impossible to meet. It was largely at the request of the pharmacists themselves that the standards of the pharmacopœia have been made the legal standards of the state. And it is well for pharmacy that it is so. The standards are in the main reasonable and easily complied with, and it is our duty as pharmacists to ascertain whether the articles we purchase or manufacture conform to them. If they do not

and we have made no effort to ascertain the fact, we can hardly blame any one but ourselves if we are some day brought up with a short turn.

The difficulties in the way are largely imaginary. It is not necessary that every druggist should take a course in a college of pharmacy in order to know how to apply the official tests. The everyday practice of pharmacy affords superior advantages for the study of pharmaceutical assaying to all who will make the proper effort to learn. The difference between the pharmacist who is an expert analyst and the one who is not is mainly a question of practice. Expertness comes only from practice, and the way to become an expert is to begin practicing. It is not too much to say that any pharmacist having sufficient ability to properly compound a prescription of average difficulty also has sufficient capacity to apply the more simple tests of the pharmacopœia, and *to learn to apply* the more difficult ones. With each test the ability of the operator improves. What is at first obscure and accomplished with difficulty after a few trials is easily understood and accomplished with a far smaller expenditure of time and labor. Take, for example, a beginner's first attempt at an opium assay. Apparently nothing could be more uselessly involved than the official directions may seem. But let the process be carefully carried out, and if at its conclusion the directions are reread, the whole series of operations is easily understood. The result of first attempts may not be strictly accurate, but the experience gained will insure accuracy on subsequent occasions. In course of time the pharmacist will find his work in his assay laboratory among the most pleasant of his relaxations from business, besides increasing his respect for his profession, strengthening his faith in himself, and stimulating him to newer and still more important investigations. The field of pharmaceutical chemistry yields prolifically when carefully cultivated, and not a few of the most important discoveries in chemistry have been made by busy apothecaries in the few hours which could be spared from the routine of the shop.

THE VALUE OF AN ASSAY LABORATORY AS AN ADVERTISEMENT.

As an advertisement alone a properly equipped assay laboratory will be worth many times its cost. Legitimate advertising includes all of the proper methods whereby a store gains notoriety

and standing among its possible patrons, whether it be through the medium of the newspapers or otherwise. No shrewd business man will fail to make free use of printer's ink, neither will he rely upon printer's ink alone for success. The newspaper may bring the visitor to the store, but it depends upon the impression made by the personality of the proprietor and his store to convert the chance visitor into a regular customer. For this purpose no more effective means could be devised than a laboratory arranged to show that the medicines at that establishment are subjected to careful examination before being dispensed. Such a reputation would be comparatively easy to gain, and once gained would be a more powerful attraction to the man with a prescription in his hand than the seductive prices of a department store or a cut rate druggist.

INFLUENCE UPON THE PHYSICIANS.

The influence which the habit of subjecting all important drugs to the official tests would have upon patronizing physicians is another factor that should be taken into account. It is common to chide our medical brethren for their non-adherence to the standard preparations of the pharmacopœia, and for their proneness to run after the loudly advertised novelties of the manufacturing pharmacist, but what have dispensing pharmacists, as a class, done to increase the respect of physicians for the pharmacopœia and its standards? Why should the physician be required to restrict his prescriptions to a work in which his pharmacist seems to have so little confidence that he does not even have a copy of it about his establishment, and whose standards of quality he not infrequently ignores. The best way to increase the respect of physicians for the pharmacopœia is for the pharmacists to exhibit a greater respect for it themselves.

In conclusion : It is the opinion of the writer that the universal adoption of the pharmacopœia as the actual basis of dispensing pharmacy, as it is already the theoretical basis, and the strict adherence to and enforcement of its standards will do far more to remove some of the evils which at present afflict the profession than can ever be accomplished by resolutions of trade associations or by legislative enactment.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The undersigned, residents of the state of Ohio, Sylvester S. West, Lewis C. Hopp, Geo. H. Fenner, Nathan Rosenwasser, A. Mayell and Wm. F. Speith, do hereby certify that we desire to form a corporation and become incorporated under and pursuant to the laws of the state of Ohio, and especially as provided and prescribed in sections 3235 and 3236, and following sections of title 2, chapter 1, of the revised statutes of Ohio, which took effect January 1, 1880.

ARTICLE 1. The name by which we desire to be known is THE OHIO STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. Said association to meet annually, at such place as may be designated at a previous meeting, and on the third Wednesday in May of each year, at which time the business of the association will be transacted. (See article 4 of the constitution.)

ART. 3. The object of this association shall be to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of the state, to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to elevate its standard, and to eventually restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists.

SYLVESTER S. WEST,	[SEAL.]
LEWIS C. HOPP,	[SEAL.]
GEORGE H. FENNER,	[SEAL.]
NATHAN ROSENWASSER,	[SEAL.]
ALFRED MAYELL,	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM F. SPEITH,	[SEAL.]

STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, }

Before me, a notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, within and for the county of Cuyahoga, and state of Ohio, personally appeared the above named Sylvester S. West, Lewis C. Hopp, George H. Fenner, Nathan Rosenwasser, A. Mayell and Wm. F. Speith, corporators of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and acknowledged that they did sign and seal the above certificate, and that the same is their free act and deed.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, at Cleveland, Ohio, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.]

L. A. WILSON, *Notary Public*.

STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, }

I, Wilbur F. Hinman, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a court of record of Cuyahoga county, aforesaid, do hereby certify that L. A. Wilson,

before whom the annexed acknowledgment was taken, was at the date thereof, a notary public in and for said county, duly authorized by the laws of Ohio to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting, and believe his signature thereto is genuine.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said court, at Cleveland, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.]

WILBUR F. HINMAN, *Clerk*.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be called "THE OHIO STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this association shall be to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of the state, to improve the science and art of pharmacy, to elevate its standard, and to restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists.

ARTICLE III.

Every pharmacist and druggist of good moral and professional standing and of legal age, whether in business on his or her account, retired from business, or employed by another, and teachers of pharmacy, materia medica, chemistry and botany, who may be especially interested in pharmacy, shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IV.

This association shall meet annually at such time and place as shall be previously determined.

ARTICLE V.

The officers of this association shall be a president, two vice presidents, a permanent secretary, assistant secretary, a permanent treasurer, and an executive committee of three, all of whom, except the permanent secretary and treasurer, shall be elected annually by ballot, and serve until their successors are duly elected.

ARTICLE VI.

Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be in writing, and shall be acted upon at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the constitution.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 1. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association. In his absence or inability to preside, one of the vice-presidents, or in the absence of all, a president *pro tempore* shall perform the duties of the president. In all balloting, and upon all questions upon which the ayes and naves are taken, the president is required to vote, in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided. He shall call a special meeting whenever requested by twenty-five members, and present at each annual meeting a report of the operation of the association.

ART. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the association, a list of the names, residences and date of entrance of each member, and be the custodian of all papers read; he shall conduct all correspondence of the association, and notify each member of the meetings. He shall also publish and distribute the annual proceedings of the association, having previously obtained the consent of the executive committee to the necessary expenditure of money.

ART. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds and deposit the same in the *name* of the association, for which he shall be personally responsible; collect all moneys due the association, pay all bills when countersigned by the president; issue certificates of membership; render a full report at each annual meeting, and report the state of the treasury when called upon by the executive committee.

ART. 4. The executive committee shall take into consideration, and report without delay, on all matters of business, and on all propositions for membership, and audit all bills against the association.

CHAPTER II.

MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE 1. Propositions for membership shall be made to the executive committee, in writing, with the endorsement of two members of the association in good standing, and the vote of two-thirds of the members at any session shall be required for election.

ART. 2. No person shall be considered a member of this association until he has signed the constitution and by-laws, and paid an initiation fee of one dollar, and the annual contribution for the current year.

ART. 3. Every member shall pay in advance to the treasurer, two dollars as his yearly contribution, and shall forfeit his membership by neglecting to pay said contribution for three successive years.

ART. 4. Resignations of membership shall be made in writing to the secretary ; but no resignation shall be accepted from anyone who is in arrears to the treasury, nor until he has surrendered his certificate of membership.

ART. 5. The association shall have power to expel a member by a two-thirds vote ; but the vote shall not be taken until the next annual meeting after the charges have been preferred, and the accused shall be notified of the charges and specifications made against him.

ART. 6. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who may be thought worthy of the distinction may be elected honorary members. They shall not, however, be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

ART. 7. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who are, or have been, active members of this association, and have removed from the state of Ohio, may be elected to associate membership. They shall not be required to contribute to the funds of the association, nor shall they be eligible to hold office or vote at the meetings.

ART. 8. Active members of this association in good standing for at least five years, may have issued to them by the secretary a certificate of life membership, upon the payment of ten dollars into the treasury of the association.

CHAPTER III.

MEETINGS.

ARTICLE 1. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 2. The order of business shall be as follows :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Calling the roll. | 5. Election of officers. |
| 2. Reading minutes. | 6. Reading communications. |
| 3. Election of members. | 7. Reports of committees. |
| 4. Report of officers. | 8. Miscellaneous business. |

CHAPTER IV.

RULES OF ORDER.

ARTICLE 1. The ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies shall be enforced by the presiding officer, from whose decision, however, appeals may be taken if required by two members, and the meeting shall thereupon decide without debate.

ART. 2. When a question is regularly before the meeting, and is under discussion, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a certain day, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely—which several motions have precedence in the order in which they are arranged. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate.

ART. 3. No member shall speak twice on the same subject, except by permission, until every member wishing to speak has spoken.

ART. 4. On the call of any two members the ayes and naves shall be ordered, when every member shall vote, unless excused by a majority of those present, and the names and manner of voting shall be entered on the minutes.

CHAPTER V.

COMMITTEES.

ARTICLE 1. The president shall appoint the following committees, viz :

A committee of three members on matters of trade interests.

A committee of three members on papers and queries.

A committee of five members on pharmacy laws.

A committee of five members on national formulae.

A committee of one member for each county on state and county correspondence.

A committee of three members on adulteration and sophistication.

A committee of three members on pharmaceutical education.

ART. 2. Five delegates and five alternates shall be annually elected to attend the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

ART. 3. The president shall, at the first session of the regular meetings, appoint a committee of nine to nominate officers for the association, who shall report at the next session.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE 1. Every proposition to alter or amend these by-laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at any subsequent session ; when upon receiving a vote of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of the by-laws.

ART. 2. No one, or more, of these by-laws shall be suspended.

OHIO PHARMACY LAW.

[Senate Bill No. 6.]

AN ACT

To amend Sections 4405, 4406, 4407, 4408, 4409, 4410, 4411 and 4412
of the Revised Statutes of Ohio,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That Sections forty-four hundred and five, forty-four hundred and six, forty-four hundred and seven, forty-four hundred and eight, forty-four hundred and nine, forty-four hundred and ten, forty-four hundred and eleven [and] forty-four hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, be so amended as to read as follows :

Who must employ a registered pharmacist.

SEC. 4405. It shall be unlawful for any person, not a registered pharmacist to open or conduct any pharmacy or any retail drug or chemical store as proprietor thereof, unless he shall have in his employ and place in charge of such pharmacy, or store, a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this chapter, who shall have the supervision and management of that part of the business requiring pharmaceutical skill and knowledge ; or to engage in the occupation

Who may retail drugs.

of compounding or dispensing medicines on prescriptions of physicians, or of selling at retail for medical purposes any drugs, chemicals, poisons or pharmaceutical preparations within this state until he has complied with the provisions of this chapter ; provided nothing

Proviso.

in this section shall apply to or in any manner interfere with the business of any physician or prevent him supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper, or to the making or vending of patent or proprietary medicines by any retail dealer, or with the selling by any country store of copperas, borax, blue vitriol, saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, licorice, sage, juniper berries, senna leaves, castor oil, sweet oil, spirits of turpentine, glycerine, glauber salt, epsom salt, cream of tartar, bi-carbonate of sodium ; and of paregoric, essence of peppermint, essence of cinnamon, essence of ginger, hive syrup, syrup of ipecac, tincture of arnica, syrup of tolu, syrup of squills, spirits of camphor, number six, sweet spirits of nitre, compound cathartic pills, quinine pills, and other similar preparations when compounded by a registered pharmacist and put up in bottles and boxes bearing the label of such pharmacist or wholesale druggist, with the name of the article and directions for its use on each bottle or box, or with the exclusive wholesale business of any dealer.

SEC. 4406. The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, submit to the governor the names of ten persons, residents of this state, who have had at least ten years' experience as pharmacists and druggists, and from the names so submitted to him, or others, the governor shall, with the approval of the senate, select and appoint five persons, who shall constitute a board, to be styled the Ohio Board of Pharmacy; and any member of the board may be removed by the governor for good cause shown him; one member of said board shall be appointed and hold his office for one year; one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified; and at its regular annual meeting in each and every year thereafter, the said Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association shall select and submit to the governor the names of five persons with the qualification hereinbefore mentioned, and the governor shall with the approval of the senate, select and appoint from the names so submitted, or others, one member of said board, who shall hold his office for five years, until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. Any vacancy that may occur in said board shall be filled for the unexpired term by the governor, with the approval of the senate. Each member of said board shall, within ten days after his appointment, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before a competent officer, to faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office.

Appointment
of the Ohio
Board of
Pharmacy.

Vacancy in the
board, how
filled.

SEC. 4407. The Ohio Board of Pharmacy shall hold three regular meetings in each year; one at Cincinnati, on the second Monday in January; one at Columbus, on the second Monday of May, and one at Cleveland, on the second Monday of October, and such additional meetings at such times and places as may be determined upon by said board, at each of which meetings it shall transact such business as is required of it by law; said board shall make such rules, by-laws and regulations as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties, and shall make a report of its proceedings, including an itemized account of all moneys received and expended by said board, pursuant to this chapter, and a list of the names of all pharmacists duly registered under this act, to the secretary of state, on the 15th of November, 1884, and annually thereafter, and to the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. Said board shall keep a book of registration open at some place in Columbus, of which due notice shall be given, in three or more newspapers of general circulation in this state, in which the name and place of business of every person duly qualified under this chapter to conduct or engage in the business mentioned and described in Section forty-four hundred and five, shall be registered. Every person now conducting or engaged in such business in this state as proprietor or manager of the same, or who, being of the age of eighteen years, has been employed or engaged for three years preceding the passage of this act as an assistant in any retail drug store in the United States in the compounding or dispensing of medicines on the prescriptions of physicians, who shall furnish satis-

Sessions of the
board, when
and where
held.

Duties of
board.

Book of regis-
tration to be
kept.

- factory evidence, in writing and under oath, of such facts, within three months after the publication of said notice, shall be registered as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, as the case may be, without examination. Every person who shall hereafter desire to conduct, or engage in such business in this state, shall appear before said board, and be registered within ten days after receiving a certificate of competency and qualification from said board. The said board shall demand and receive for such registration from each and every person registered as a pharmacist, a fee of not exceeding three dollars, and from each and every person registered as an assistant pharmacist, a fee not exceeding two dollars, to be applied to the payment of the expenses arising under the provisions of this chapter. Provided, however, that no such fee shall be demanded of any person who has heretofore been registered as the proprietor or manager of such business or as an assistant therein, under the provisions of any law heretofore in force in this state. Every registered pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist, who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall, triennially thereafter, during the time he shall continue in such practice, on such date as said board may determine, pay to the secretary of said board a registration fee, to be fixed by said board, but which shall in no case exceed, if a pharmacist, one dollar; if assistant pharmacist, fifty cents, for which he shall receive a renewal of such registration. Every certificate of registration granted under this act shall be conspicuously exposed in the prescription department of the drug or chemical store to which it applies, or in which the assistant is engaged. The secretary of said board shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by said board; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of said board shall receive the sum of three dollars for each day actually engaged in the service thereof, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said salary, per diem, and expenses shall be paid after an itemized statement of the same has been rendered and approved by the board, from the fees and penalties received by said board under the provisions of this act. All monies received in excess of said per diem allowance, and other expenses above provided for, shall be held by the secretary as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board; he giving such bond as said board shall from time to time direct.
- Fee for registration.** SEC. 4408. The Ohio Board of Pharmacy shall examine every person who desires to carry on or engage in the business of a retail apothecary or of retailing any drugs, medicines, chemicals, poisons or pharmaceutical preparations, or of compounding or dispensing the prescriptions of physicians, as proprietor and manager, touching his competency and qualification for that purpose, and upon a majority of the board being satisfied of such competency and qualification, they shall furnish such person a certificate of his competency and qualification, as pharmacist, which certificate shall entitle the person named
- Fee for renewal of registration.**
- Salary of secretary of board.**
- Excess of fees, how disposed of.**
- Duties of board with respect to examinations.**

therein to conduct and carry on the business aforesaid, as proprietor and manager thereof, upon complying with the requirements of section forty-four hundred and seven ; and such board shall also examine each person who desires to engage in such business as assistant pharmacist, touching his competency and qualification, and upon any such person passing a satisfactory examination, shall furnish a certificate setting forth that he is a qualified assistant in pharmacy, which certificate shall enable the person named therein to engage in said business as an assistant pharmacist, upon his complying with the provisions of section forty-four hundred and seven.

SEC. 4409. The provisions of [section] forty-four hundred and eight shall not apply to any person engaged in the retail drug and apothecary business, as proprietor or manager of the same, at the time of the passage of this act, or who, being at the age of eighteen years, had been continuously employed or engaged for three years immediately preceding the passage of this act, as assistant in any retail drug store in the United States, in the compounding or dispensing of medicines on the prescriptions of physicians, who has complied with the provisions of section forty-four hundred and seven.

To whom preceding divisions do not apply.

SEC. 4410. No person not a qualified assistant, shall be allowed by the proprietor or manager of any retail drug or chemical store, to compound or dispense the prescriptions of physicians, except as an aid under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or his qualified assistant.

Assistant pharmacist to be qualified.

SEC. 4411. A qualified assistant within the meaning of this chapter, shall be a clerk or assistant in a retail drug or chemical store, who shall furnish to the Ohio Board of Pharmacy such evidence of his employment as is required by section forty-four hundred and seven, or a person holding the certificate of said board, as an assistant pharmacist, as provided in section forty-four hundred and eight ; but it shall be unlawful for such assistant pharmacist, or qualified assistant, to supervise or manage any pharmacy or retail drug or chemical store, or to engage in the occupation of compounding or dispensing medicines on prescriptions of physicians, or of selling at retail for medicinal purposes, any drugs, chemicals, poisons or pharmaceutical preparations, except when engaged or employed in a pharmacy, retail drug or chemical store, which is in charge of and is under the supervision and management of a registered pharmacist.

Qualifications of assistant pharmacist.

SEC. 4412. Any person owning a pharmacy, retail drug or chemical store, who in violation of provisions of section forty-four hundred and five of this act, causes or permits the same to be conducted or managed by a person not a registered pharmacist, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and each week that he shall cause or permit such pharmacy, retail drug or chemical store to be so conducted or managed shall constitute a separate and distinct offense, and render him liable to separate prosecution and punishment therefor ; a person violating

Penalties for violating section 4405.

Penalties for the provision of section forty-four hundred and seven, relating to registration, renewal of registration, or failing to conspicuously expose such certificate of registration, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each week he continues to carry on or to be engaged in such business, without such registration or such

Penalties for exposure of such certificate of registration, or renewal thereof. And for the violation of any of the provisions of section forty-four hundred and ten, such proprietor or manager shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every offense ; and for the violation of any of the provisions of forty-four hundred and eleven, such assistant pharmacist shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every offense. All fines assessed for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be placed in the county treasury, for the use and benefit of the common school fund of the county in which such offense is committed ; provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to in any way affect the right of any person to bring a civil action against any person referred to in this act, for any act or acts for which a civil action may now be brought.

Penalties for exceeding fifty dollars for each and every offense ; and for the violation of any of the provisions of forty-four hundred and eleven, such assistant pharmacist shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every offense. All fines assessed for the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be placed in the county treasury, for the use and benefit of the common school fund of the county in which such offense is committed ; provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to in any way affect the right of any person to bring a civil action against any person referred to in this act, for any act or acts for which a civil action may now be brought.

Duty of the board of pharmacy upon application to cause prosecution. It shall be the duty of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy, upon application therefor being made to said board, to cause the prosecution of any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act.

A COMPILATION OF ALL LAWS
UPON THE OHIO STATUTE BOOKS, RELATING TO
THE SALE OF DRUGS.

BY N. ROSEWATER,
CLEVELAND.

WILLFUL POISONING.

SECTION 6812. Whoever administers poison to a person with intent to kill or injure such person, or mingles poison with food, drink or medicine, with intent to kill or injure any human being, or willfully poisons any well, spring, cistern, or reservoir of water, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than fifteen nor less than two years.

PRESCRIBING WHILE INTOXICATED.

SEC. 6813. Whoever, while in a state of intoxication, prescribes or administers any poison, drug or medicine to another, which endangers the life of such person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

PRESCRIBING SECRET COMPOUNDS.

SEC. 6814. Whoever prescribes any drug or medicine to another, the true nature and composition of which he does not, if inquired of, truly make known, but avows the same a secret medicine or compound, and thereby endangers the life of such other person, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than twenty days.

PROCURING MISCARRIAGE.

SEC. 6815. Whoever, with intent to procure the miscarriage of any woman, prescribes or administers to her any medicine, drug or substance whatever, or with like intent uses any instrument or means whatever, unless such miscarriage is necessary to preserve her life, or is advised by two physicians to be necessary for that purpose, shall, if the woman either miscarries or dies in consequence thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than seven years nor less than one year.

DEFACING BRAND ON ANIMALS.

SEC. 6850. Whoever maliciously alters or defaces any artificial earmark or brand upon any horse, mare, foal, filly, jack, mule, ass, sheep, goat, cow, ox, steer, bull, heifer or swine, the property of another, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both.

POISONING ANIMALS.

SEC. 6852. Whoever maliciously administers poison of any sort whatever, to any animal mentioned in Section 6850, the property of another, with intent to injure or destroy such animal, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

POISON LAW.

SEC. 6957. (*See page 88, this Report.*)

DEPOSITING POISON.

SEC. 6958. Whoever leaves or deposits any poison, or any substance containing poison, in any common, street, alley, lane or thoroughfare of any kind, or any yard or enclosure other than yard or enclosure occupied by such person, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than five days, or both, and shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained.

IMMORAL ARTICLES.

SEC. 7027. Whoever sells or offers to sell or gives away or has in his possession with or without intent to sell or give away, any obscene, lewd or indecent or lascivious book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, lithograph, engraving, picture, daguerrotype, photograph, stereoscopic picture, model, cast, instrument or article of indecent or immoral use, or instrument or article for procuring abortion or preventing conception; or advertises the same for sale; or writes or prints any letter, circular, handbill, card, book, pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind, or gives information orally stating when, how or where or by what means any of the obscene, lewd, indecent or lascivious articles or things hereinbefore mentioned can be purchased or otherwise manufactured; or manufactures or draws and exposes or draws with intent to sell or have sold, or prints any such articles, shall be fined not more than one thousand nor less than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; but nothing in this section or the next two sections shall be construed to affect teaching in regularly chartered medical colleges or the publication of standard medical books or the practice of regular practitioners of medicine or druggists in their legitimate business.

SEC. 7028 makes it unlawful to mail such matter or give notice through the mail where such things may be obtained.

ADVERTISING PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

SEC. 7029. Whoever prints or publishes any advertisement of any secret drug or nostrum, purporting it to be for the exclusive use of females, or which cautions females against their use when in a condition of pregnancy, or in any way publishes any account or description of any drug, medicine, instrument or apparatus for preventing conception or for procuring abortion or miscarriage, or keeps for sale or gratuitous distribution any newspaper, circular, pamphlet or book, containing such advertisement, account or description, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

DISTRIBUTING THE ABOVE.

SEC. 7030. Whoever sells or gives away or keeps for sale or gratuitous distribution any secret drug or nostrum, purporting to be exclusively for the use of females or for preventing conception or procuring abortion or miscarriage, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

LABEL LAW.

(See page 88, this Report.)

MORPHINE LAW.

(See page 89, this Report.)

ADULTERATION LAW.

(See page 84, this Report.)

OHIO PHARMACY LAW.

(See page 76, this Report.)

THE DOW LIQUOR LAW.**(MAIN FEATURES.)**

SEC. 8892. * * * * That upon the business of trafficking in spirituous, vinous, malt or any intoxicating liquor, there shall be assessed yearly * * * * the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. * * * *

SEC. 8899. The phrase "trafficking in intoxicating liquor;" as used in this act, means the buying or procuring and selling of intoxicating liquors otherwise than upon prescription issued in good faith by reputable physicians in active practice or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical, or sacramental purposes. * * * *

SEC. 8902. That the sale of intoxicating liquor, whether distilled, malt or vinous, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except by a regular druggist on the written prescription of a regular practicing physician for medical purposes only, is hereby declared unlawful.

SEC. 8903. (Sale to minors, except on written order of parents, guardian or family physician, prohibited with penalty.)

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

AN ACT

To provide against the adulteration of food and drugs.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That no person shall, within this state, manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any drug or article of food which is adulterated, within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 2. * * * The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

SEC. 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act.

(a) In the case of drugs: (1.) If when sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein; (2.) If when sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other pharmacopœia, or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work; (3.) If its strength, quality or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

(b) In the case of food: (1.) If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate, or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity; (2.) If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it; (3.) If any valuable or necessary constituent or ingredient has been wholly or in part extracted from it; (4.) If it is an imitation of, or if sold under the name of another article; (5.) If it consists, wholly, or in part, of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not—or, in the case of milk, if it is the produce of a diseased animal; (6.) If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, or if by any means it is made to appear better or of greater value than it really is; (7.) If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of food, if *each and every package sold or offered for sale* be distinctly labeled as mixtures or compounds *with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and are not injurious to health.*

SEC. 4. Every person manufacturing, offering or exposing for sale, or

delivering to a purchaser any * * * articles of food included in the provisions of this act, shall furnish to any person interested, or demanding the same, who shall apply to him for the purpose, and shall tender him the value of the same, a sample sufficient for the analysis of any such * * * articles of food which is in his possession.

SEC. 5. Whoever refuses to comply, upon demand, with the requirements of Section 4, and whoever violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding one hundred nor less than twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one hundred nor less than thirty days, or both. And any person found guilty of manufacturing, offering for sale or selling an adulterated article of food * * * under the provisions of this act shall be adjudged to pay, in addition to the penalties hereinbefore provided for, all necessary costs and expenses incurred in inspecting and analyzing such adulterated articles of which said person may have been found guilty of manufacturing, selling or offering for sale.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force in forty days from and after its passage.

Passed March 20, 1884.

LIQUOR LAW.

Ruling of the Food Commissioner relative to the sale of wines and liquors by the pharmacists of Ohio :

Whisky.

Whisky must conform to the standard of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, that is, it must contain not less than 50 per cent., nor more than 58 per cent. of alcohol by volume. It must not contain than twenty-seven hundredths (.27) per cent. of solids.

This alcohol percentage corresponds to from 100 to 116 government proof degrees.

Liquor which does not come within these limits may be sold, but not as whisky. Some other name must be used.

Brandy.

Brandy must contain not less than 46 per cent., nor more than 55 per cent. of alcohol by volume, corresponding to from 92 to 110 proof degrees. It must not contain more than fifteen-hundredths (.15) per per cent. of solids.

Gin.

Gin must contain not less than 47 per cent. of alcohol by volume, corresponding to 94 proof degrees.

Rum.

Rum must contain not less than 49 per cent. of alcohol by volume, corresponding to 98 proof degrees.

Domestic

Liquor.

Domestic liquors must not be sold for foreign ; that is, California Brandy must not be sold for French Brandy ; New England Rum for Jamaica Rum, nor Domestic Gin for Holland Gin.

Brandy.

Apple and peach brandies must be distilled from the fruit.

The article heretofore sold as Blackberry Brandy must no longer be sold as such, because it is not distilled from the fruit. It may be sold as Blackberry Cordial, provided it is prepared according to the formula of the U. S. Dispensatory (National Formulary).

Wines.

All Wines are classified as either White or Red, and all must come within the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, which are as follows :

All wines must contain not less than 12.4 per cent. , nor more than 17.3 per cent. of alcohol by volume.

White wines must contain not less than 1.5 per cent., nor more than 3 per cent. of solids.

Red wines must contain not less than 1.6 per cent., nor more than 3.5 per cent. of solids.

Blackberry Wine must be prepared from the fruit. The use of salicylic acid, or other anti ferment, or artificially carbonating, is prohibited.

Every package in which liquor is sold or delivered must be branded with the name of the person or firm preparing the same, and also the words: "Containing no poisonons drugs or other added poison." If an original package is sold as received, already properly labeled, it does not need to be re-labeled by the second dealer.

Branding and
Labeling.

The above does not apply to wines.

Wines must be labeled "Pure Wine," "Wine," or "Compounded Wine."

"Pure Wine" is the fermented juice of the grape, to which nothing has been added, and only such can be sold as "Pure Wine."

When processes of clarification have been used, or sugar has been added, the product must be sold and labeled simply "Wine," and the word "Pure" must not be used.

All wines which have been fortified by the addition of spirit, or which have been sweetened but are otherwise pure, must be branded or labeled "Compounded Wine." Packages of such wine containing more than three gallons must be labeled on both ends in black letters at least one inch high. Packages containing more than one quart and up to three gallons must be labeled in black letters at least one-half inch high. Packages containing one quart or less must be labeled in black letters at least one fourth inch high. Cases or boxes containing a number of small packages must also be labeled, the size of the letter corresponding to the amount contained in them.

All wines designated under the law as compounded wine, even if prescribed by a physician as Port, Sherry or Catawba shall have the words "Compounded Wine" attached thereto, as well as the physician's directions. However, any added drug or mixture changes said wine to the form of a prescription.

The word "Compounded" shall not apply to medicated wines, such as are put up for medicinal purposes only, neither does it apply to such wines as Ives' Seedling, Norton's Seedling, Blackberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry or Claret.

It is not necessary to label shelf bottles from which wines and liquors are sold.

For the convenience of the pharmacists of Ohio, a series of labels have been prepared and placed on sale with the association treasurer, Johu H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

POISON LAW.

(Sec. 6957 Revised Statutes of Ohio.)

Whoever sells, or gives away, any quantity of arsenic less than one pound, without first mixing therewith soot or indigo in the proportion of one ounce of soot or half an ounce of indigo to the pound of arsenic, or except upon the prescription of a physician, sells or gives away any quantity of any article belonging to the class usually denominated poisons, to any minor, or sells or gives away any such article to any person, without having first marked the word "poison" upon the label or wrapper containing the same, and registered in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, the day and date upon which it is sold or given away, the quantity thereof, the name, age, sex and color of person obtaining the same, the purpose for which it is required, and the name and place of abode of the person for whom the same is intended, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than twenty dollars. [50 V. 167, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4.]

LABEL LAW.

(House Bill No. 92.)

AN ACT to provide for the proper labeling of poisonous articles.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That whenever any pharmacist, druggist or other dealer in poisons, chemicals, medicines and drugs, whether wholesale or retail, shall sell any drug or chemical, an indiscriminate or careless use of which would be destructive of human life, such dealer shall affix to each bottle or package of such drug, chemical or poison, a label printed in red ink, having on it the name of the article by which it is commonly known, the cautionary emblem of the skull and cross-bones, the words "caution" and "poison," and in addition thereto at least two of the most readily obtainable effective antidotes to such poisonous article.

SEC. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of section (1) of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, nor less than ten (10) dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force sixty days after its passage.

NEAL R. HYSELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM V. MARQUIS,

President of the Senate.

Passed April 21, 1890.

MORPHINE LAW.

[House Bill No. 66.]

To prescribe the manner of selling the sulphate and other preparations of morphine in the state, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That it shall not be lawful for any person, other than a wholesale druggist or other dealer in drugs and medicines, to sell or offer for sale at wholesale, or for any person other than a registered pharmacist or a registered assistant pharmacist, to sell or offer for sale at retail morphine or any of its salts, in this state, and it shall not be lawful for such person to sell or offer for sale, morphine or any of its salts, in any bottle, vial, envelope or other package, unless the same shall be wrapped in a scarlet paper or envelope, and all bottles or vials used for the above purpose shall contain not more than one drachm each, and shall have in addition to said scarlet wrapper a scarlet label lettered in white letters, and the same must be upon both vial and wrapper, when vials are used, plainly naming the contents of said bottle; and further, that no person shall have the right to change any preparation of morphine from its original package to any other receptacle whatever for the purpose of retailing or dispensing therefrom, but it must be retailed or dispensed only from the original package with scarlet wrapper and scarlet label as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any one violating the provisions of the above section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten or more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for each and every violation of the preceding section.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1, 1886.

JOHN C. ENTREKIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN O'NEIL,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Passed April 8, 1886.

LIST OF MEMBERS

IN ATTENDANCE AT THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,
SANDUSKY, JUNE 4th, 5th AND 6th, 1895.

Ackerman, J. P.	Columbus	Hatton, E. W.	Columbus
Allen, E. S.	Akron	Hechler, G. L.	Cleveland
Arnold, D. R.	Sandusky	Herbst, F. W.	Columbus
Aubley, S.	Cleveland	Hitchman, A.	Butler
Austin, W. C.	Painesville	Hopp, L. C.	Cleveland
Baldwin A T.	Washington, C. H.	Hubbard, E. B.	Tiffin
Bauer, F. A.	Columbus	Ink, C. E.	Columbiana
Baumhardt, C. C.	Vermillion	Kauffman, G. B.	Columbus
Beany, W. W.	Columbus	Krone, C.	Hamilton
Beal, J. H.	Scio	Lamb, C. E.	Winthrop, Mass.
Benfield, C. W.	Cleveland	Lautenschlager, G. C.	Dayton
Benfield, H. E.	Cleveland	Lehrer, C. A.	Sandusky
Biehl, L. D.	Sandusky	Lentz, C. F.	Columbus
Blitz, J. S.	New York	Lerch, W. I.	Cincinnati
Bower, F. T.	Toledo	Lloyd, J. U.	Cincinnati
Brown, G. W.	Wilmington	Marquardt, J. P.	Tiffin
Burger, A.	Toledo	Meininger, A.	Cincinnati
Burkhardt, M. A.	Dayton	Melsheimer, E. J.	Shelby
Burton, G. F.	Springfield	Metcalf, L. J.	Cleveland
Byrne, J.	Columbus	Moon, A.	Blanchester
Carey, M. J., M. D.	Cleveland	Morse, G. B.	Huron
Carpenter, G. O.	Jamestown	Mudge, W. D.	Weston
Carter, G. H.	Delaware	Odbert, J. H.	Philadelphia, Pa
Connor, J. O.	Urbana	Ogborn, W. H.	Cincinnati
Diebold, A. E.	Cincinnati	Ogier, W. R.	Columbus
Drach, G. L.	Cleveland	Ohl, O. A.	Tiffin
Eady, H. J.	Elyria	Owen, A.	Chicago
Eger, Geo.	Cincinnati	Pretzinger, R.	Dayton
Feil, S. R.	Cleveland	Rabe, E. M.	Clyde
Felt, F. D.	Cleveland	Rauschfuss, O.	Cincinnati
Fennel, C. T. P.	Cincinnati	Rauschkolb, J.	Columbus
Firmin, J. C.	Findlay	Reissinger, L. K.	Galion
Fischer, E. A.	Cleveland	Rosewater, N.	Cleveland
Flandermeyer, H. H.	Cleveland	Reum, W. L.	Cincinnati
Freericks, Chas. Jr.	Cincinnati	Rupp, J. W.	Waterville
Freericks, F. H.	Cincinnati	Ruppert, J.	Cincinnati
Gehrunge, J. M.	Cleveland	Selzer, E. R.	Cleveland
Goodsell, W. R.	New York	Schaffer, C. F.	Ashtabula
Greve, T. L. A.	Cincinnati	Schellentrager, E. A.	Cleveland
Greyer, J.	Cincinnati	Schmidt, A.	Springfield
Griffith, H. H.	Dayton	Schmitt, C.	Cleveland
Grund, H. C.	Fremont	Spohn, R. C.	Toledo
Handler, W.	Cleveland	Starr, F. M.	Delaware
Hague, E. U.	Elyria	Stausmeyer, C.	Fremont
Hart, D. P.	Akron	Sterling, S. L.	Carrollton

Stierle, J. G.	Versailles	Wagner, E. J.	Tiffin
Sweeney, G. W.	Marion	Wahmhoff, J. H.	Delphos
Syfert, W. H.	Columbus	Werner, W. M.	Painesville
Taylor, J. P.	Mechanicsburg	Wetterstroem, A.	Cincinnati
Tobey, C. W.	Troy	Wetterstroem, T. D.	Cincinnati
Uthe, C. A.	Norwalk	Weyer, John	Cincinnati
Vogt, A. L.	Delaware	Whittaker, Bart.	Cincinnati
Von Stein, J. H.	Upper Sandusky	Witschner, M. G.	Tiffin
Vortkamp, H. L.	Lima	Yankie, J. W.	Peebles
Voss, G. W.	Cleveland	Young, B. S.	Ada

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Diehl, C. Lewis, Third and Broadway	Louisville, Ky.	1891
Dietrich, J. W.	Galesburg, Jasper Co., Mo.	1894
Ebert, A. E., 426 State	Chicago	1891
Hoffman, Frederick, 183 Broadway	New York	1888
Lyons, A. B.	Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands	1888
McNeal, F. B.	Columbus, O.	1895
Menkenmeller, C.	Wheeling, W. Va.	1894
Mohr, Chas. 177 Dauphin	Mobile, Ala.	1887
Remington, Prof. J. P., 1832 Pine	Philadelphia	1883
Rice, Charles, Bellevue Hospital	New York	1888
Sheppard, S. A. D., 1129 Washington	Boston, Mass.	1888
Squibb, E. R., M. D., 36 Doughty	Brooklyn	1882
Sterrott, Dr. J. A.	Troy, O.	1895

ASSOCIATE MEMBER.

Peters, D. C.	La Porte, Indiana	1890
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ACTIVE LIFE MEMBERS.

Coblentz, V., Ph. G., Ph. D.	New York City	1894
Glines, Geo. W.	Cleveland, O.	1895

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Members are requested to report any inaccuracies in these lists, and notify the secretary and treasurer of all changes of address.

ADA, Hardin Co.

Ashbrook, C. S.	1886
Rice, R. P.	1892
Young, B. S.	1891

AKRON, Summit Co.

Alexander, W. W., 219 S. Howard	1886
Allen, S. E., 193 S. Howard	1886
Blocker, H. C., 111 N. Howard	1882
Buehl, E. H.	1892
Case, J. H., 1128 E. Market	1885
Davis, W. P., 111 N. Howard	1886

Hart, D. P., 985 E. Market	1879
Himmelman, G. C., 177 S. Howard	1886
Inman, C. T., 1184 E. Market	1884
Inman, S. C., 1184 E. Market	1886
Lamparter, J. O.	1886
Laffer, J. M., 183 S. Howard	1886
McCann, J. P.	1892
Pfeifer, J., 634 Buchtel	1887
Sharpe, J. A., 104 E. Market	1887
Smith, W. H., M. D.	1883
Warner, A., 205 E. Market	1886

ALLIANCE, Stark Co.	
Cassaday, A. S.	1884
Chapman, H. J.	1890
Saltsman, W. A.	1890
Williams, R. J.	1882
ANSONIA, Darke Co.	
Hostetter, T. J.	1889
ASHLAND, Ashland Co.	
Wiest, S. G.	1889
ASHTABULA, Ashtabula Co.	
Cook, A. B.	1892
Hickok, H. M.	1883
ATHENS, Athens Co.	
Lash, E. R.	1881
AVONDALE, Coshocton Co.	
Graham, A. J.	1890
BAINBRIDGE, Ross Co.	
Beardsley, W. P.	1884
BARBERTON, Summit Co.	
Belford, Dr. E. A.	1886
BARNESVILLE, Belmont Co.	
Ely, E. S.	1885
BEDFORD, Cuyahoga Co.	
McGaughey, I. H.	1885
BELLAIRE, Belmont Co.	
Arnold, C.	1892
Blackburn, J. E.	1891
Henry, Wm. F.	1892
Huffman, M.	1890
Wyrick, C. M.	1890
BELLEFONTAINE, Logan Co.	
Murdoch, A. W.	1880
Rea, D. E.	1890
BELLEVILLE, Richland Co.	
Hare, A.	1884
BELLEVUE, Huron Co.	
Brinker, J. H.	1885
Cupp, C. V.	1885
BELMONT, Belmont Co.	
Wright, H.	1884
BEREA, Cuyahoga Co.	
Mattison, T. C.	1887
Noble, W. W.	1883
BERLIN HEIGHTS, Erie Co.	
Tuttle, C., M. D.	1886
BETTSVILLE, Seneca Co.	
Hitchman, A.	1884
BLANCHESTER, Clinton Co.	
Day, H. L.	1891
Moon, A. M., Ph. G.	1894
Moon, D. H.	1884
BLUFFTON, Allen Co.	
Bracelin, H.	1880
Hauenstein, A.	1883
BOWLING GREEN, Wood Co.	
Hampshire, J. H.	1893
BRECKSVILLE, Cuyahoga Co.	
Ellsworth, C. S.	1886
BUCYRUS, Crawford Co.	
Farquhar, W.	1887
Farquhar, John.	1895
Haines, Lowell B.	1895
Johnston, F. T.	1879
Stutz, F. A.	1882
CALDWELL, Noble Co.	
Bowron, W. H.	1894
CLARKSBURG, Ross Co.	
Kelley, W. T.	1888
CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey Co.	
Downar, J. R.	1882
Hutchison, J. C.	1882
CAMDEN, Preble Co.	
Bohn, J. H.	1884
CANTON, Stark Co.	
Barr, S. E.	1882
Blum, F., Jr.	1885
Davis, S. H.	1893
Douds, W. H.	1892
Dunlap, G. G.	1884
Ink, H. H.	1886
Janson, Edwin L.	1895
Kapper, M.	1884
Koons, C. W.	1881
Lockard, J. E.	1892
Nye, C. N.	1884
Openheimer, J. H.	1887
Ort, E. L.	1892
Shanafelt, F. P.	1888
Schlaubach, E. J.	1885
Siddall, E. E.	1892
Sollman, L.	1884
Weber, C. L.	1884
Weber, H. E.	1888
CARDINGTON, Morrow Co.	
Shaw, F.	1888
CARROLLTON, Carroll Co.	
Sterling, S. L.	1892
CARTHAGE, Hamilton Co.	
Johnson, C. S.	1894
CEDARVILLE, Greene Co.	
Ridgway, B. G.	1886
CHAGRIN FALLS, Cuyahoga Co.	
Burney, C. H.	1892
CHILLICOTHE, Ross Co.	
Howson, A. B.	1885
Lancing, R. H.	1880
Nipgen, J. A.	1880
Sulzbacker, W. F.	1884

CINCINNATI, Hamilton Co.

Adderly, W. H., Saunders & Lang.....	1884
Bain, A. W., McMillin & Park.....	1882
Bayer, E. W., Vine and Liberty.....	1884
Betz, O. E., 36 and 740 Eastern.....	1884
Boehmer, A. L., 8th and Central.....	1883
Burdsal, E. H., 409 Main.....	1890
Dawe, W. T., 64 Broadway.....	1894
Davis, W. H. C., 4th and Smith.....	1882
Diebold, A. E.....	1894
DeLang, A., 4th and Broadway.....	1886
Dow, M. Cora, 282 Race.....	1894
Eger, George, 839 Central.....	1880
Eichberg, J. H., City Hospital.....	1884
Eisenhour, C. L., Price's Hill.....	1887
Fabing, J., Walnut and Liberty.....	1884
Fallon, J. M., 5th and Lock.....	1882
Fennel, C. T. P., 8th and Vine.....	1884
Fieber, G. A., 100 Spring Grove.....	1891
Fleischman, C. F., 13th and Walnut.....	1893
Freericks, Chas. Jr.....	1894
Freericks, F. H.....	1894
Fromme, A., 1325 Eastern.....	1884
Gordon, W. J. M., 710 Plum.....	1884
Grove, T. L. A., 6th and John.....	1881
Greyer, J. Vine and Findlay.....	1881
Groenland, R. 5th and Smith.....	1886
Harrison, J. M.....	1894
Hall, W. J., 4th and Elm.....	1884
Hawkins, R. L., 12th and Elm.....	1884
Heineman, A., Liberty and Elm.....	1886
Heineman, O., Linn and Laurel.....	1884
Herman, P. E., Glenway and 1st ave.	
Price Hill.....	1893
Hoberg, H. H., Wade and Cutter.....	1893
Hoffman, J., 429 Central.....	1884
Hofling, A. J., Queen City & Harrison.....	1884
Hollenbeck, E. F., Richmond & Bay-	
miller.....	1882
Isaacs, B. S.....	1894
Kallmeyer, F. G., 8th and Vine.....	1886
Kautz, F. A., 142 Hamilton.....	1890
Keller, F. W., 135 Laurel.....	1891
Kipp, E., Hopple and Colerain.....	1891
Kisker, F. W., Harrison and Westwood	
ave.....	1893
Klayser, L., 9th and Elm.....	1881
Koehnken, H. H., 4th and Mill.....	1880
Koenig, J. H., 1009 Central.....	1881
Kuerze, R. M., Plum and Canal.....	1881
Kutchbauch, J. F., Blue Rock and	
Lakeman.....	1887
Kylius, G. W., Liberty and Denman.....	1884
Lammert, C. J., Park and McMillen.....	1882
Lerch, W. I., 111 Broadway.....	1894
Leue, A., A. M., Ph. D., Everett.....	1892
Lloyd, C. G., Court and Plum.....	1886
Lloyd, J. U., Court and Plum.....	1879
Lloyd, N. Ashley, Court and Plum.....	1880

Ludhoff, H. W.....	1894
Meininger, A., Hamilton and Chase.....	1890
Merrell, C. G., 6th and Eggleston.....	1890
Merrell, Geo., 6th and Eggleston.....	1880
Mueller, C. H., Race and 15th.....	1884
Ogborn, W. H., 249 Race.....	1894
Otis, J. C., 6th and Vine.....	1882
Overbeck, B. H. Jr., Freeman and	
Dayton.....	1880
Pardick, B. J., Wade and Linn.....	1884
Phillips, C. W., 484 Eastern.....	1882
Plath, O. E., 8th and Depot.....	1887
Rauchfuss, O., Pearl and Walnut.....	1880
Reum, W. L., 5th and Broadway.....	1894
Ruppert, J., Price's Hill.....	1879
Sauer, L. W., 729 Central.....	1884
Schueler, O. W., 282 Race.....	1894
Simonsen, W., 9th and Race.....	1885
Skillman, H., 6th and Eggleston.....	1891
Spangenberg, E., 5th and Plum.....	1884
Stammel, C. A., 657 Elm.....	1884
Stein, O., 13 E. 6th.....	1891
Stenger, E., Laurel and Cutter.....	1884
Vilter, H.....	1894
Vogeler, F., 13 E. 6th.....	1891
Voss, E., Wade and Baymiller.....	1891
Wagner, H., 9th and Linn.....	1886
Wells, A. D., 4th and Central.....	1893
Wetterstroem, A., 435 Colerain.....	1888
Wetterstroem, Theo. D., Ph. G., Cooper	
and Spring Grove ave.....	1892
Weyer, J., 4th and Smith.....	1879
Whitaker, B., Court and Plum.....	1885
Worthington, A. F., 170 W. Fourth.....	1884
Wrede, H., Price's Hill.....	1891
Yorston, M. M., 429 Central.....	1882
Zuenkler, J. F., 696 Vine.....	1884

CIRCLEVILLE, Pickaway Co.

Evans, S. B.....	1882
Fickhardt, F. L.....	1885
Grand-Girard, G. F.....	1891

CLARKSON, Columbiana Co.

Wilson, W. C.....	1882
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CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga Co.

Acker, P., 252 Pearl.....	1883
Acker, J., 252 Pearl.....	1888
Aubley, S., 2358 Broadway.....	1892
Bauer, J. M., 61 Tioga.....	1891
Bartlett, J. A., Broadway.....	1892
Beckenbach, E., 223 Superior.....	1889
Bechberger, H., 515 Kinsman.....	1890
Beeman, E. E., Bank cor. Lake.....	1891
Biddle, H. G., 2358 Broadway.....	1883
Benfield, C. W., 619 Willson.....	1887
Benfield, H. E., Hough & Cr'ford rd.....	1894
Bock, F., Woodland and Southern.....	1885
Brezina, C. J., 1329 Broadway.....	1894
Bruce, J., 544 Prospect.....	1880

Bubna, Wm. H., Central.....	1879	Krebs, C., 1223 Cedar.....	1888
Buescher, C. F., 965 Pearl.....	1894	Kuder, W. F., 342 Jennings.....	1891
Carroll, F. S.....	1888	Kuhlmeier, H., 523 Pearl.....	1883
Carey, M. J., 582 St. Clair.....	1885	Lane, E. B., 1197 Euclid.....	1880
Claus, G. T., 101 Hicks.....	1887	Lehr, John, 1528 Lorain.....	1886
Cobb, L. A., 114 Superior.....	1880	Lehr, Phillip, 1145 Lorain.....	1880
Cobb, R. L., 114 Superior.....	1883	Lohman, O. F., Woodl'd and Southern.....	1880
Deutsch, J. W., Euclid cor. Sheriff.....	1884	May, A. F., 109 Ontario.....	1880
Deutsch, Sol., 53 Sandford.....	1894	Metcalf, L. J., 111 Water.....	1885
Dollinger, G. A., 1003 Woodland.....	1889	Meyer, W. V., Superior, cor. Square.....	1887
Drach, G. L., 1829 Broadway.....	1887	Miller, C. M., 1155 Case.....	1881
Dreher, L., Superior cor. Willson.....	1880	Morgan, C. H., 24 Vienna.....	1880
Dustin, C. H.....	1886	Mund, J. F., 1386 Broadway.....	1883
Dvorak, J., Jr.....	1891	Myers, Daniel, 111 Water.....	1880
Elliott, S. T., 32 John.....	1885	Newcomb, N. O., 602 Pearl.....	1884
Emde, F. C.....	1889	Norris, E. P., 1926 Euclid.....	1883
Feil, J., 54 Woodland court.....	1884	Nydecker, F. L., 1475 Woodland.....	1883
Feil, S. R., 1475 Woodland.....	1888	Opperman, E., 485 St. Clair.....	1881
Felt, F. D.....	1884	Oster, L. W., M. D., 819 St. Clair.....	1888
Fenton, C. F., Bank and St. Clair.....	1887	Parsons, R., 173 Euclid.....	1880
Ferguson, J. R., 1958 Euclid.....	1887	Probeck, G. J., 223 Detroit.....	1888
Fischer, H. J., 439 Pearl.....	1887	Prochaska, O. F., Ph. G., M. D.....	1887
Flandermeier, H. D., 113 Merchant.....	1884	Rave, H., Eagle and Woodland.....	1880
Flandermeier, H. H., 305 St. Clair.....	1880	Robinson, G. R., 302 Cedar.....	1885
Flood, W. H., 1403 Woodland.....	1880	Rosewater, N., 939 Woodland.....	1879
Forrest, J. T.....	1886	Schambe, G. M., Cuyahoga Building.....	1883
Fortlage, H. J., 182 Seymour.....	1885	Schellentrager, E. A., 1111 St. Clair.....	1880
Gaube, E., 1145 Lorain.....	1887	Schlitt, H. M., 534 Central.....	1894
Gegelein, F. L., Lexington and Russell.....	1880	Schmidt, Carl, 1871 Pearl.....	1880
Gehring, J. M., 158 Quincy.....	1885	Schoenhut, C. H., 199 Superior.....	1887
George, R. H., 957 Lorain.....	1887	Scott, F. G., 155 Euclid.....	1891
Gerstacker, M., Lorain and Fulton.....	1882	Selzer, E. R., 1021 Superior.....	1885
Gill, A. H., 80 Brooker.....	1883	Sheekley, C. W., 636 Central.....	1881
Gleim, J. C., Superior, cor. Square.....	1887	Sheets, Geo. F., Wade Park av.....	1887
Goldswood, J. C., 115 Linden.....	1892	Sherwood, H. J., Jr., 979 Woodland.....	1887
Grosse, G. M., 611 Pearl.....	1888	Sherwood, D. W., 64 Merchants av.....	1885
Grosse, W. F., 1038 Lorain.....	1884	Silberling, J. H., 58 Professor.....	1884
Haag, G. D., 709 Lorain.....	1884	Smithnight, A., 204 Cedar.....	1880
Haake, W. H., 85 Greenwood.....	1893	Sords, T. V., cor. Detroit and Pearl.....	1885
Hahn, S. J. F., 483 Scovill.....	1888	Spencer, J. G., M. D., 368 Central.....	1888
Hall, L. B., 111 Water.....	1880	Spencer, Mary H., 368 Central.....	1883
Handler, Wm., 1897 Pearl.....	1895	Spencer, P. I., M. D., 368 Central.....	1880
Hannan, O. B., 114 Superior.....	1891	Spieth, W. F., 1111 Case.....	1879
Hatch, A. L., 41 Willson.....	1894	Stecher, H. W., 1066 Pearl.....	1885
Hechler, E. H., 1099 Broadway.....	1894	Stuckenholt, W., 369 Bond.....	1883
Hechler, G. L., 1099 Broadway.....	1880	Tupa, F. J., 1363 Broadway.....	1885
Heller, M. M., 193 Superior.....	1880	Urban, J. P., 356 Ontario.....	1880
Hoehn, A., 115 Florence.....	1892	Urban, T. U 1674., St. Clair.....	1892
Honecker, A., 1200 Pearl.....	1881	Vackar, F., Independence cor. Sykora.....	1888
Hopp, L. C., 198 Euclid.....	1879	Voss, G. W., Forest and Woodland.....	1883
Horst, J. H., 1305 Central.....	1885	Wagner, H. G., 374 Woodland.....	1892
Howard, Tod, 693 Cedar.....	1894	Webb, F. C., P. O. Box 34, Station C.....	1891
Hull, H. M., 380 Prospect.....	1884	Weiler, J. J., 531 Woodland.....	1881
James, H. F.....	1891	Witte, L. H., Superior.....	1894
Jedlicka, J., 1111 St. Clair.....	1894	Wood, A., 1270 Clark.....	1887
Kaestlin, S. E., M. D., 620 Lorain.....	1887	Zickes, O., 1048 Clark.....	1886
Keiper, F., 780 Lorain.....	1884		
Keiper, L., 780 Lorain.....	1880		
Kieffer, G., 620 Lorain.....	1880		

CLYDE, Sandusky Co.

Rabe, E. M.....1891

Rabe, H. H	1883
Tiffany, H. B.	1883

COALTON, Jackson Co.

Friedland, J. F	1884
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COLLEGE CORNER, Butler Co.

Huston, J. C	1884
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COLUMBIANA, Columbiana Co.

Ink, C. E	1884
Decker, M. V	1892

COLUMBUS, Franklin Co.

Ackerman, J. N., Mound and High ..	1879
Ackerman, P. J., 549 N. High	1888
Beany, W. W., 662 E. Long	1884
Berger, J., Jr., 1042 N. High	1882
Bonnet, A. O., 343 E. Mound	1894
Braun, H., 24 N. High	1879
Broadbeck, W. T., Mt. Vernon & 20th ..	1883
Brown, W. C., 41 W. Spring	1886
Bruck, P. H., 961 S. High	1879
Byrne, John, 200 N. High	1884
Cornell, C. R	1894
Eberle, Wm. S., 343 E. Mound	1894
Ellis, T. B., Main cor. Champion	1887
Feiel, A	1891
Hatton, E. W., 90 N. High	1893
Helsel, C. L	1894
Herbst, E., M. D., 59 E. Main	1888
Herbst, F. W., 446 S. High	1879
Hoffman, O. L., 4th and Town	1883
Holman, H. N., Oak and Parsons	1883
Homeier, L. G., 167 E. State	1888
Huston, Chas., 47 S. High	1879
Kammerer, Wm. 47 S. High	1891
Karb, G. J., 4th and Main	1882
Kauffman, G. B., 235 N. High	1886
Kauffman, L. B., 235 N. High	1886
Kolb, A., 350 E. Main	1882
Kienzle, F., 658 S. High	1888
Lentz, C. F., 655 W. Broad	1888
Mandabach, P. A., 891 Oak	1887
Moeglich, O. A., 413 S. High	1888
Ogier, W. R., 185 Hamilton	1879
Porter, L. R	1894
Rauschkolb, J., 224 S. Fourth	1881
Reinert, L., Jr., 1023 E. Long	1884
Ritter, L. F., 567 W. Broad	1887
Schrock, A. A	1894
Schueller, E., 281 S. High	1879
Schueller, F. W., 232 S. High	1880
Scott, A. C	1880
Seltzer, S. T., 330 E. Main	1885
Shedd, F., 235 N. High	1888
Sherwood, L. W., 45 W. Broad	1879
Spannagel, E. W., 236 E. Main	1888
Spencer, W. H	1892
Steinfeld, A. M., 116 N. High	1892
Syfert, W. H., 25 E. State	1891

Virden, M. H	1883
Vogel, A. A., 108 S. High	1879
Woodruff, Chas. W., Park Hotel blk ..	1895

COLUMBUS GROVE, Putnam Co.

Crawford, W. L	1891
Hauck, T	1884
Thompson, A. M	1888

CONNEAUT, Ashtabula Co.

Guthrie, J. H	1882
Kneeland, C. A.	1883
Palmer, J. G	1883
Simons, A. H	1885

COVINGTON, Miami Co.

Worley, G	1882
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CRESTLINE, Crawford Co.

Orth, E. P	1880
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DAYTON, Montgomery Co.

Bippus, C. W	1891
Bonner, C. A., 1516 E. Fifth	1887
Breidenbach, C. H	1891
Burkhardt, M. A., 3rd and St. Clair ..	1886
Carnell, H. D., 3rd and Main	1880
Carnell, H. G., 3rd and Main	1891
Dietz, J. C., 529 S. Wayne	1880
Francisco, C. C	1891
Graybill, Wm. P	1891
Griffith, H. H	1884
Good, J. C	1891
Icenbarger, F. T., 200 S. Brown	1891
Kafer, Wm., 3d and Lincoln	1894
Kalter, G. W., 423 S. Main	1887
Kurfurst, H. F., Xenia and Henry	1880
Latin, G., 32 S. Main	1884
Latin, A., 3d and Perry	1891
Lautenschlager, G. C., Oak and B'n ..	1887
Leonhard, L. C., 5th and Main	1891
Mayer, J. A., 16 N. Main	1890
Martin, Geo. W., Cincinnati and Wash ..	1895
Nipgen, F. M	1891
Prass, J. N., 1st and Main	1891
Pretzinger, R., 41 E. Third	1895
Pruden, D	1880
Rottermann, C. E., 3d and St. Clair ..	1891
Shney, L. L	1894
Spengler, J. G., 3d and Webster	1882
Zeller, Abia, 27 N. Main	1880

DEFIANCE, Defiance Co.

Weisenburger, Frank P	1895
Woodward, N. G	1883

DELAWARE, Delaware Co.

Aigin, S. C	1885
Murray, F. M., M. D	1885
Pfifner, F. J. R	1880
Starr, F. M	1889
Vogt, A. L	1886
Wurtzbacker, L. H	1886

DELHI, Hamilton Co.
Carpenter, S. W. 1881

DELPHOS, Allen Co.
Boehmer, C. H. 1881
Evans, J. W. 1882
King, F. H. 1886
Wahmhoff, J. H. 1880
Wahmhoff, F. S. 1882

DOYLESTOWN, Wayne Co.
Hochstetler, J. C. 1885

DRESDEN, Muskingum Co.
Hornung, J. 1882

EAST LIVERPOOL, Columbiana Co.
Hodson, J. D. 1888
Scheede, L. F. 1893

EAST PALESTINE, Columbiana Co.
Frazer, H. J. 1882
Greenamyre, E., M. D. 1884

EAST TOLEDO, Lucas Co.
Bach, W. J. 1880

EDGERTON, Williams Co.
Chilcote, W. H. 1894

ELYRIA, Lorain Co.
Eady, H. J. 1882
Hague, E. U. 1892
Hill, F. P. 1883
Matthews, E. J. 1895
Nichols, E. S. 1881
Roe, R. B. 1887

FAYETTEVILLE, Brown Co.
Fitzpatrick, S. J. 1892

FELICITY, Clermont Co.
Kennedy, S. F. 1894

FINDLAY, Hancock Co.
Borher, H. J. 1892
Firmin, J. C. 1892
Frey, W. J. 1892
Graves, S. A. 1893
Haven, W. H. 1880
Huber, S. 1892
Miller, A. C. 1888
Terrell, E. A. 1887

FORT JENNINGS, Putnam Co.
Steinhoff, A. 1882

FOSTORIA, Seneca Co.
Campbell, B. B. 1893
Eshelman, L. J. 1884
Schubert, E. A. 1892
Zigler, W. A. 1894

FREDERICKTOWN, Knox Co.
Dague, J. C. 1894
Dever, E. 1894

FREMONT, Sandusky Co.
Grund, H. C. 1880
Stausmyer, C. 1883
Thomas, E. S. 1880
Zimmerman, L. P. 1880

GALION, Crawford Co.
Hackedorn, H. G. 1891
Hackedorn, M. L. 1880
Reisinger, L. K. 1881
Spaulding, C. D. 1883

GALLIPOLIS, Gallia Co.
Kerr, C. D. 1882
Robinson, W. L. 1887

GEORGETOWN, Brown Co.
Curry, J. N. 1886

GERMANTOWN, Montgomery Co.
Hildabolt, C. W. 1887

GETTYSBURG, Darke Co.
Miller, P. B. 1884

GIRARD, Trumbull Co.
Lewis, B. G. 1887
Lotze, L. L. 1890

GLENVILLE, Cuyahoga Co.
Freiseman, W. H. 1888

GRAFTON, Lorain Co.
Fiedler, G. W. 1884

GRAND RAPIDS, Wood Co.
Gardner, A. J., M. D. 1881
Thurston, A. 1885

GREENFIELD, Highland Co.
Parrett, W. E. 1888

GREENSBURG, Trumbull Co.
Crane, R. W. 1884

GREEN SPRINGS, Seneca Co.
McConnell, J. D. 1884

HAMDEN JUNC., Vinton Co.
Lewis, A. L. 1882

HAMILTON, Butler Co.
Krone, C. 1889
Lehmkuhl, J. B. 1887
Schwartz, J. C. 1880

HARBOR, Ashtabula Co.
Schaffner, C. F. 1888

HARMAR, Washington Co.
Buchanan, C. R. 1884

HIGHLAND, Highland Co.
Bonar, R. S. 1884

HILLSBORO, Highland Co.
Garrett, O. N. 1888

HOLGATE, Henry Co.
Voight, F. H. 1881

HOYTSTVILLE, Wood Co.
Weimer, J. E. 1894

HUBBARD, Trumbull Co.
Cramer, S. P. 1884

HUNTSVILLE, Logan Co.
Kerr, F. P. 1889

HURON, Erie Co.
Morse, Geo. B., Main st. 1895

IRONTON, Lawrence Co.
Arnold, E. 1892
Strobel, J. B. 1884
Winters, A. 1881

JACKSON, Jackson Co.
Hale, W. F., M. D. 1884

JAMESTOWN, Greene Co.
Carpenter, G. O. 1891

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula Co.
Hawley, A. K. 1883

JEFFERSONVILLE, Fayette Co.
Davis, C. W. 1887

KENTON, Hardin Co.
Dean, W. D. 1885
McCoy, J. N. 1879

KENT, Portage Co.
Thomson, R. A. 1883

KILBOURN, Delaware Co.
Andrews, Mrs. Delia A. 1885

LANCASTER, Fairfield Co.
White, E. B. 1881

LA RUE, Marion Co.
Campbell, W. J. 1881

LEBANON, Warren Co.
Frost, F. H. 1891
Rawles, J. P. 1891
Reid, H. 1881

LEETONIA, Columbiana Co.
Harper, C. B. 1887

LEIPSIC, DeLance Co.
Lowry, A. J. 1893

LIBERTY CENTER, Henry Co.
Foncannon, G. U. 1883
Ohler, J. 1883

LIMA, Allen Co.
Cunningham, H. 1893
Cunningham, T. N. 1893
Cramer, D. 1893
Harley, J. P. 1887
Heister, C. W. 1889
Hover, H. B. 1883

Melville, W. M. 1884
Sanford, S. Jr. 1882
Vortkamp, H. F. 1884

LITHOPOLIS, Fairfield Co.
Hensel, C. M. 1892

LOCKLAND, Hamilton Co.
Gilbert, H. A. 1884

LOGAN, Hocking Co.
Harrington, F. 1879

LORAIN, Lorain Co.
Honecker, W. 1890
Jewett, W. A. 1884

LORAMIE, Shelby Co.
Quinlin, W. H. 1884

LONDON, Madison Co.
Atchison, J. R. 1884
Bauer, F. A. 1883
Boyer, J. M. 1888

LOUISVILLE, Stark Co.
Schilling, J. P., M. D. 1885

LOVELAND, Clermont Co.
Schuesler, J. J. 1882

McCOMB, Hancock Co.
Henney, C. E. 1893

MALVERN, Carroll Co.
Ross, J. H. 1892

MANSFIELD, Richland Co.
Lindsey, E. H. 1883
Wagner, C. W. 1889

MARIETTA, Washington Co.
Styer, W. H. 1880

MARION, Marion Co.
Flocken, Lewis H. 1886
Headley, J. W. 1890
Sweeney, Geo. W. 1885

MARYSVILLE, Union Co.
Fields, J. W. 1880
Ligget, N. E. 1881

MASSILLON, Stark Co.
Baltzley, Z. T. 1882
Kirchhofer, P. P. 1882
Morgenthaler, P. 1883

MAUMEE, Lucas Co.
Files, A. F. 1890

MECHANICSBURG, Champaign Co.
Taylor, J. P. 1886

MEDINA, Medina Co.
Albro, W. H. 1881
McDowell, O. H. 1883

MENDEN, Mercer Co.
 Bevan, J1882

MIAMISBURG, Montgomery Co.
 Bohm, M. G1880
 Gwinner, A. F1891

MIDDLETOWN, Butler Co.
 Baumgartner, F1880
 Johnson, C. B1884
 Johnson, W. H1886
 Weisbrodt, G1884

MIDDLEPOINT, Van Wert Co.
 White, W. E1887

MILFORD, Clermont Co.
 Fee, Wm. R1893

MILLERSBURGH, Holmes Co.
 Strome, J. J1882

MINERAL, Athens Co.
 Coleman, J. C1885

MT. BLANCHARD, Hancock Co.
 Packer, A. J1888

MT. GILEAD, Morrow Co.
 Swingle, J. L1890

MT. STERLING, Madison Co.
 Clark, C. A1885

MT. VERNON, Knox Co.
 Baker, P. A1885
 Baker, C. W1892
 Baker, G. R1882
 Green, H. M1894

MOSCOW, Clermont Co.
 Love, J. C1894

NAPOLEON, Henry Co.
 Sour, J. C1887

NAVARE, Stark Co.
 Groosklaus, J. F1882

NEVADA, Wyandot Co.
 Goodbread, J. N1881

NEWARK, Licking Co.
 Collins, F. A1880
 Hall, F. D1888
 Jones, W. D1881
 Twining, F. E1894

NEW BREMEN, Auglaize Co.
 Hoffman, J. L1881

NEW CARLISLE, Clark Co.
 Miller, E. C., M. D1888

NEW LISBON, Columbiana Co.
 Marquis, J. S1890

NEW LONDON, Huron Co.
 Starbird, B. F1884

NEW MATAMORAS, Washington Co.
 McMunn, O. M1893
 West, W. L., M. D1885

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Tuscarawas Co.
 Miller, W. H1895

NEW RICHMOND, Clermont Co.
 Bleher, J. C1881
 Moss, J. W1882

NEW STRAITSVILLE, Perry Co.
 Spencer, H1884

N. WATERFORD, Columbiana Co.
 Vollnogle, P. F1884

NORTH AMHERST, Lorain Co.
 Nicholl, E. H1888

NORWALK, Huron Co.
 Pond, G. W1893
 Uthe, Chas. A1895

OBERLIN, Lorain Co.
 Harmon, J. F1888

OCEOLA, Crawford Co.
 Owen, A1890

OSTRANDER, Delaware Co.
 Leasure, H1893

OTTAWA, Putnam Co.
 Graham, A., Jr1896
 Huber, Dr. H1888
 Huber, L. H1893
 Kelley, W. A1893
 Kelley, W. W1881
 Robenalt, A. R1893

OXFORD, Butler Co.
 Spivey, J. R1894

PAINESVILLE, Lake Co.
 Austin, W. C1892
 Werner, W. M1886

PAULDING, Paulding Co.
 Lynn, G. A1886

PEEBLES, Adams Co.
 Yankie, J. W1894

PIQUA, Miami Co.
 Bates, A. H1893
 Wilson, A. C1886
 Piercy, C. G1885

PLYMOUTH, Richland Co.
 Webber, T. J1885

POMEROY, Meigs Co.
 Reed, C. D1882
 Seeborn, A. W1881

PORT CLINTON, Ottawa Co.
 Payne, Chas. E1886

PORTSMOUTH, Scioto Co.	
Amann, C. E. Jr.	1881
Amann, F.	1881
Whitaker, A. M.	1892
PORT WASHINGTON, Tuscarawas Co.	
Cornet, G. A.	1887
PROSPECT, Marion Co.	
Cook, F. M.	1896
QUAKER CITY, Guernsey Co.	
Bort, L. O.	1887
RAWSON, Hancock Co.	
Anten, E. B.	1892
RAVENNA, Portage Co.	
McConney, W. T.	1884
REPUBLIC, Seneca Co.	
Charles, X. F.	1886
Dentler, S. S.	1896
RICHWOOD, Union Co.	
Conkright, A. B.	1886
Hill, C. E.	1884
Siffritt, N.	1892
Wolgast, Mel. C.	1895
RIPLEY, Brown Co.	
Maddox, W. E.	1884
ROCKY RIDGE, Ottawa Co.	
Barringer, D., M. D.	1885
RUSHSVLVANIA, Logan Co.	
Doran, I. A.	1886
ST. BERNARD, Hamilton Co.	
Ludlow Grove, P. O.	
Vortkamp, B. H.	1893
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Belmont Co.	
Hoge, J. B.	1882
Rust, B. S.	1884
SALEM, Columbiana Co.	
Bolger, J. C.	1883
French, L. B.	1883
Hawkins, M. S.	1890
Trimble, R. P.	1884
SALINEVILLE, Columbiana Co.	
Fehr, Otto	1891
McGill, W. W.	1883
SANDUSKY, Erie Co.	
Arnold D. R.	1884
Biehl, L. A.	1884
Dick, C.	1885
Emrich, J. H.	1885
Henkelman, H. K.	1884
Lehrer, C. A.	1881
Pape, Josephine	1885
Schade, G. J.	1890
Widenthaler, G. A.	1894
SAVANNAH, Ashland Co.	
Stem, D. W.	1889
SCIO, Harrison Co.	
Beal, J. H.	1894
SHELBY, Richland Co.	
Melsheimer, E. J.	1883
SHERRODSVILLE, Carroll Co.	
Willard, H. M.	1892
SHILOH, Richland Co.	
Fenner, J. C.	1883
SHREVE, Wayne Co.	
Cunningham, J. C.	1884
SIDNEY, Shelby Co.	
Amann, C.	1881
Stahl, H.	1883
Thompson, H. W.	1881
SMITHVILLE, Wayne Co.	
Willaman, F. P.	1884
S. CHARLESTON, Clarke Co.	
Luckey, G. W.	1884
SPRINGFIELD, Clarke Co.	
Bakhaus, A.	1882
Beck, J. I.	1886
Burton, G. F.	1880
Casper, T. J., M. D.	1879
Coblentz, F. H.	1886
Coblentz, G.	1887
Heister, U. S.	1887
Holloway, W. G.	1887
Lisle, J. D., M. D.	1884
Schmidt, A.	1880
Troupe, Theo.	1880
Windhurst, W. G.	1891
STEUBENVILLE, Jefferson Co.	
Barr, Wm. B.	1892
Blackburn, C. E.	1892
Borden, G. W.	1892
Burgoyne, W. R.	1884
Johnson, J. M.	1884
Johnson, T.	1882
Johnson, W. R.	1887
Kells, H. B.	1884
Long, W. A.	1882
Morrison, R. J.	1884
Ridgeley, W. F.	1884
Stewart, H. M.	1884
SUMMERFIELD, Noble Co.	
Dew, J. T.	1882
SWANTON, Fulton Co.	
Price, A. Q.	1886
SYCAMORE, Wyandot Co.	
Clark, S. L.	1883

TIFFIN, Seneca Co.

Fleck, J. J.	1880
Hubbard, E. B.	1884
Kinnaman	1885
Marquardt, J. C.	1889
Marquardt, J. F.	1881
Ohl, O. A.	1895
Wagner, Emil J.	1895
Warner, A. C.	1885
Witschner, M. G.	1884

TOLEDO, Lucas Co.

Bower, F. T., 902 Cherry	1881
Burger, A., 1706 Adams	1881
Cheney, F. J., 342 Huron	1881
Gysel, R., 939 Summit	1881
Heitzman, A., 1132 Broadway	1881
McCann, J. M., 1002 Washington	1890
Nil, S. S., 1617 Broadway	1893
Peck, E. D., 128½ Summit	1881
Peters, P. H.	1892
Schindler, C., 1324 Washington	1890
Spayd, C. E., 502 Monroe	1881
Spayd, H. W., 846 Broadway	1891
Spohn, R. C., 2145 Monroe	1881
Vanstone, T., 101 Summit	1881
Walding, W. J., 108 Summit	1881
Young, F. H., 139 Summit	1887
Young, L. A., 1530 Cherry	1890

TONTOGANY, Wood Co.

Collin, R. J.	1890
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TROY, Miami Co.

Parsons, G. F.	1880
Tobey, C. W.	1879

UPPER SANDUSKY, Wyandot Co.

Berg, F.	1880
Bilhardt, A.	1889
Kenan, G. W.	1889
Stutz, H. E.	1893
Techanen, G. W.	1882
Techanen, W. T.	1883
Von Stein, J. H.	1879

URBANA, Champaign Co.

Connor, J. O.	1882
Cramer, G. W.	1881

UTICA, Licking Co.

Benedict, A. E.	1888
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VAN WERT, Van Wert Co.

Ellis, L. A.	1888
Gackenhaimer, L. F.	1882
Hines, J. A.	1887

VERMILLION, Erie Co.

Baumhardt, A. D.	1894
Baumhardt, C. C.	1887

VERSAILLES, Dark Co.

Frankman, H. A.	1889
Stierle, J. G.	1885

WAPAKONETA, Auglaize Co.

Franke, A.	1884
Kayser, Wm.	1885
Hunter, T. C.	1889

WARSAW, Coshocton Co.

Lawson, D. J.	1882
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WASHINGTON C. H., Fayette Co.

Baldwin, A. T.	1888
Donnan, E. V.	1882

WATERVILLE, Lucas Co.

Rupp, J. W.	1892
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WAUSEON, Fulton Co.

Nachtreib, C. J.	1881
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WAVERLY, Pike Co.

Blaser, J. T.	1887
Dean, A. H.	1887
Hutt, P.	1887

WAYNESBURGH, Stark Co.

Scott, E.	1892
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WELLSTON, Jackson Co.

Henry, J. W., M. D.	1891
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WESTON, Wood Co.

Mudge, W. D.	1894
Saxby, E. A.	1890

WEST WOOD, ——— Co.

Hildreth, N. G.	1884
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WEST ALEXANDRIA, Preble Co.

Davis, J. E.	1884
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WEST JEFFERSON, Madison Co.

Bradley, Quinn	1882
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WEST LIBERTY, Logan Co.

Gill, D. W.	1886
Maxwell, G. F., Ph. G.	1886

WEST MANSFIELD, Logan Co.

Moore, J. C.	1886
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WEST SALEM, Wayne Co.

Kiplinger, J. W.	1884
Moor, T. N.	1883
Saltsmann, E. W.	1892

WHARTON, Wyandot Co.

Clark, W. P., M. D.	1893
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WHITE HOUSE, Lucas Co.

Heath, F. M.	1881
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WILLIAMSBURG, Clermont Co.

Beall, A.	1882
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WILLOUGHBY, Lake Co.

Law, G. F.	1885
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WILMOT, Stark Co.

Wolf, C. P., M. D.	1884
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WILMINGTON, Clinton Co.

Brown, G. W.....	1885
Grantham, K. H.....	1891

WOODVILLE, Sandusky Co.

Busch, A.....	1884
Busch, H., M. D.....	1883

WOOSTER, Wayne Co.

Blackburn, A. W.....	1891
Boyd, S. H.....	1886
Gerlach, F. G.....	1891
Laubach, G. R.....	1883
Roller, R. S.....	1883

WYOMING, Hamilton Co.

Boyd, W. H.....	1891
Hills, Irving H.....	1894

XENIA, Greene Co.

Farrell, H. J.....	1886
Fleming, E. C.....	1880

YELLOW SPRINGS, Greene Co.

Ridgway, C.....	1879
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YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning Co.

Averbeck, M. J.....	1883
Fischer, E. A.....	1884
Kaercher, H. F., Ph. G.....	1892
Krauter, C. H.....	1887
Lyons, F. F., Ph. G.....	1892
McKeown, S. W.....	1884

ZANESVILLE, Muskingum Co.

Adams, N. B.....	1888
Baush, K. M.....	1881
Chappelear, F. B.....	1882
Graham, C. V.....	1882
Nye, H. L.....	1882
Rohrman, H. F.....	1889
Widney, H. M.....	1883

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.

Weld, H. W.....	1891
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KENTUCKY.

Lexington.

Ballard, J. C.....	1894
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Louisville.

Coleman, V. A.....	1894
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LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.

Bodebender, W.....	1881
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Winthrop, Suffolk Co.

Lamb, C. E.....	1895
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MICHIGAN.

Detroit.

Church, W. D.....	1890
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MISSOURI.

Pierce City.

Armstrong, G. R.....	1879
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NEW YORK.

New York City.

Blitz, J. S.....	1894
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Goodsell, W. R.....	1894
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Rochester.

Reed, E. M., Ph. C.....	1880
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PENNSYLVANIA.

North Clarendon, Warren Co.

Simpson, R. A.....	1892
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Philadelphia.

Bohn, C. H., Ph. G., 2nd and Poplar.....	1880
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Burk, A. G.....	1894
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Odbert, J. H.....	1894
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Pittsburgh.

Shrimplin, L. D., 300 Frankst'n.....	1883
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Warren.

Kahle, C. E.....	1891
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NEBRASKA.

Gretna Green.

Taggart, P. S.....	1894
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Applications for membership received after the Sandusky meeting adjourned: Dew C. H., Summerfield; Goddard, B. L., Lynchburg; Wilson T. G., Barnesville.

RESIGNED.

		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
Altenberg, P. J.		1887	1894
Anderson, W. P.	Marysville	1881	1890
Beam, J. H.	Moundsville, W. Va.	1887	1895
Bellerman, J. H.	Cincinnati	1881	1892
Bentley, E. S.	Hudson	1882	1895
Blackenhorn, H.	Orrville	1884	1891
Bohl, C.	Watertown	1881	1895
Buell, W. H.	Marietta	1881	1886
Burgess, M. S.	Seattle, Wash.	1887	1891
Byrider, J. H.	Akron	1887	1895
Champney, A. R.	Perrysburg	1881	1889
Chase, H.	Forest	1891	1894
Dolph, W. H.	Elmore	1884	1885
Douds, B. J., M. D.	Canton	1892	1894
Doyle, S.	Winchester	1884	1895
Elfers, J. C.	Cincinnati	1883	1890
Evans, J. S.	Cincinnati	1884	1891
Everett, E. S.	Portland, Me.	1880	1884
Feemster, W.	Cincinnati	1884	—
Fogle, G. T.	Alliance	1881	1893
Flexer, A. W.	Joliet, Ill.	1885	1890
Foland, D. J.	Wilmington	1881	—
Godfrey, C. P.	Fostoria	1885	1894
Goodman, C.	Cincinnati	1880	1891
Glaser, C. H.	Norwalk	1881	1886
Grossman, F. A.	Cleves	1884	1895
Hatton, E. M., M. D.	Columbus	1880	1894
Hauser, J. C.	Sandusky	1881	1892
Harlow, C. D.		1891	1894
Hawthorne, D. M.		1884	1894
Heister, J. P.	Cincinnati	1884	1891
Heister, L.	Cincinnati	1880	1885
Hessler, E. M.	Cleveland	1880	1886
Hoopes, W. W.	Minerva	1884	—
Hovekamp, J. J.	Cincinnati	1881	1894
Hoyt, H. H.	North Fairfield	1882	1886
Hudson, W. J.	S. Charleston	1882	—
Hutchings, J. C.	Bellevue	1884	—
Irwin, J. L.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1884	—
Jones, T. A.	Venedocia	1882	1886
Kipp, Wm.	Greenville	1881	1895
Koch, H.	Cincinnati	1886	—
Lee, E. S.	Roscoe	1882	1886
Lippert, O. C. F.	Cincinnati	1880	1882
McGonagle, S. B.	Brilliant	1884	1891
Meggenhoffen, E.	Chillicothe	1881	1894
Merrell, A. H.	Cincinnati	1884	1886
Montanus, P. E.	Springfield	1882	—
Nichols, J.	Columbus	1880	1891
Orr, W. C.	Columbus	1883	1891

		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Resigned.</i>
Park, W. H.	Elyria	1883	1895
Peters, V. O.	Shelby	1885	—
Petersilge, A.	Cleveland	1880	1895
Read, J. A.	Wauseon	1883	1890
Read, M. E.	Wauseon	1883	1890
Reuter, W.	New York	1881	1890
Richey, S. C.	Oxford	1884	—
Sanford, J. A.	Stockton, Cal.	1880	1895
Schaaff, J. H.	Gallipolis	1882	—
Seymour, F. W.	Wheeling, W. Va.	1881	1887
Smith, G. W.	Cincinnati	1884	—
Stahlhuth, H. W.	Columbus, Ind.	1887	1891
Steel, C. H.	Steubenville	1884	1894
Swan, W. S.	From Toledo(address not known)	1881	—
Thorpe, Dr. A.	Cincinnati	1884	1895
Valentine, F. E.	Springfield	1886	1890
Weichsel, F.	Cleveland	1881	1886
West, C. W.	Toledo	1881	1884
West, W. K.	Toledo	1881	—
West, C.	Toledo	1881	1895
West, S. S.	Cleveland	1879	1894
Wisterman, I.		1885	1894
Zwerner, J. A.	Columbus	1880	1895

DROPPED FROM THE ROLL

IN 1895.

Fuller, Ralph	Cleveland	Collett, O. F.	New Burlington
Tittsworth, R. L.	Mt. Victory	Tielke, G.	Cleveland
Kinsey, A. H.	Crestline	Case, L.	Cleveland
Bechtel, E. E.	Fremont	Gilbert, A. W.	Lima
Overholtser, S. H.	W. Manchester	Calvert, C. P.	Cincinnati
Baird, R.	East Liverpool	Crites, Harvey	Akron
Goebel, Chas. W.	Columbus	Kilbourne, H. A.	Salem

DECEASED.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Bedford, Prof. P. W., New York.....	1883	1892
Flueckiger, Dr. F. A.....	1892	1894
Judge, J. F., M. D., Cincinnati.....	1891	1892
Maisch, Prof. J. M., Philadelphia.....	1882	1893

AGOSTA.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Reed, W. M.....	1889	1895

AKRON.

Hickox, L. A.....	1882	1883
Limb, A. A.....	1883	1885

ASHLAND.

Reaser, E. W.....	1880	1888
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ATHENS.

Minear, A. W. S.....	1885	1886
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BEAVER DAM.

Shull, H. F.....	1886	1888
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BELLEFONTAINE.

Case, F. S.....	1880	1887
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BELLEVUE.

Hutchins, J. H.....	—	—
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BERLIN HEIGHTS.

Andress, J. E.....	1885	1886
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BLOOMVILLE.

Samsel, H. S.....	1881	1891
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BUCYRUS.

Fulton, M. D.....	1880	1889
Lewis, A. C.....	1881	1892

BURTON.

Cleveland, J. S.....	1883	1884
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CALDWELL.

Newhard, L. A.....	1882	1883
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CANAL FULTON.

Bevard, H.....	1882	1894
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CANTON.

Douds, A. H.....	1884	1895
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CARDINGTON.

Mooney, M. D.....	1879	1891
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CHILLICOTHE.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Doyle, C. H.....	1880	1883
Howson, W. H.....	1881	1893

CINCINNATI.

Dennis, J. H.....	1891	1892
Faust, C.....	1879	1886
Fennel, A.....	1880	1884
Fratz, J. G.....	1883	1894
Hollenbeck, M. W.....	1884	1892
Kampfmuehler, C.....	1884	1895
Kistner, E.....	1884	1886
Martin, Wm. J.....	1884	1889
Muntel, H.....	1884	1885
Reum, H. F.....	1881	1886
Schneider, A.....	1894	1886
Wagner, A.....	1882	1886
Wells, J. D.....	1882	1893
Wenning, G. H.....	1884	1893

CIRCLEVILLE.

Brant, E. D.....	1884	1886
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CLEVELAND.

Benedict, J. I.....	1880	1884
Bixel, E.....	1880	1886
Bubna, J. V.....	1887	1895
Conwell, E. T.....	1883	1885
Dieckmann, C. F.....	1888	1889
Dresky, J. J.....	1883	1889
Gaylord, H. C.....	1880	1893
Hinckley, L. E.....	1889	1894
Leick, R. H.....	1884	1885
McIlvaine, J. J.....	1882	1889
Mayell, A.....	1879	1891
Schmitt, M. H.....	1894	1894
Strong, S. M.....	1883	1895

COLUMBIANA.

McClun, C. M.....	1885	1885
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COLUMBUS.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Adolph, A.	1881	1883
Cook, H. C.	1884	1888
McCarter, E. N.	1879	1895
Nichols, J. M.	1881	1895
Taylor, J. D.	—	1889

DAYTON.

Abbey, W. J.	1882	1891
Burkitt, J. L.	1880	1890
Dover, Thomas	1880	1881
Hebner, A.	1880	1891
Lace, J. H.	1883	1893
Weunthoff, O. S.	1879	1890
Winchester, L. E.	—	1891

DELPHOS.

Sherrick, P. F.	1886	1886
White, W. E.	—	1895

FREDERICKTOWN.

Hosack, H. E.	1882	1890
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FREMONT.

McCulloch, R. S.	1881	1892
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GRANDVILLE.

Bryant, C. W.	1884	1887
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HAMILTON.

Doeller, G.	1883	1893
Lehmkuhl, J. B.	—	—
Nicolay, S. J.	1882	1887

HILLSBORO.

Quinn, J. W.	1889	1890
Seybert, R. L.	1880	1895

IBERIA, Morrow Co.

Crane, E. J.	1884	1895
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JACKSON.

Lewis, E. D.	1884	1892
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JAMESTOWN.

Strong, R. B.	1880	1895
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KENTON.

Steiner, M. B.	1881	1882
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LIMA.

Marmon, J. Y.	1882	1892
Meyer, John	1884	1890
Rehfus, C. A.	1882	1886

LONDON.

King, A. P.	1880	1882
Smith, A.	1880	1882

MANCHESTER.

Peyton, W. T.	1881	1892
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MANSFIELD.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Bollman, C. J.	1884	1884
Finrock, M. V. B.	1882	1890

MCCONNELLSVILLE.

Alexander, E. V.	1882	1883
Noyes, Dr. H. J.	1888	1895

MIAMISBURG.

Fleming, E. M.	1890	1895
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MILFORD.

Lawyer, L.	1883	1885
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NEW CARLISLE.

Neff, B., M. D.	1887	—
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NEW CONCORD.

Johnson, C. S.	1882	—
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NEW LEXINGTON.

Bright, F. C.	1888	—
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NEWARK.

Johnson, J. S.	—	—
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NORTH AMHERST.

Uthe, J. F.	1884	1886
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Miller, H. L.	1882	1887
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PORT WASHINGTON.

Cornet, L. A.	1882	—
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PORTSMOUTH.

Amann, C. E., Sr.	—	1881
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RAVENNA.

Watterman, H.	1884	1893
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RICHWOOD.

Goehring, Phil.	1882	1883
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RIPLEY.

Maddox, Wm.	1884	1888
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SIDNEY.

Amann, F. O.	1884	1889
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SABINA.

Plymire, L. E.	1882	1883
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SEVILLE.

Boise, J. C.	1887	1895
Leitzell, A. D.	1885	1890

SPRINGFIELD.

Coblentz, J. P.	1880	1883
Carnahan, W. G.	1884	—

STEUBENVILLE.			WAVERLY.		
	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Carnahan, W. G.	1884	—	Adams, A. A.	1882	1889
TOLEDO.			WELLINGTON.		
Frederick, J. F.	1887	1895	Foot, N. W.	1883	1883
Spayd, G. H.	1881	1884			
Thayer, G. M.	1881	1885	WOOSTER.		
Reed, I. N.	1881	1891	Zimmerman, J. R.	1884	1890
URBANA.			ZANESVILLE.		
Fisler, I.	1882	1893	Baush, W. F.	1882	1886
Luce, J. D.	1885	1890	Blacksom, H. W.	1881	1882
Sullivan, E. N.	1885	—			
VERMILLION.			LOUISVILLE, KY.		
Wines, F. E.	1885	1886	Schneider, A. W.	1880	—
WASHINGTON C. H., O.					
Boyer, Harry	1880	1895			

RESIDENCE UNKNOWN.

	<i>Elected.</i>	<i>Deceased.</i>
Weidenthaler, G. A., from Sandusky	1884	1893
Carnahan, J., from Steubenville	1882	1893
Steel, E. M., from Steubenville	1884	1893
Bippus, C. W., from Dayton	1891	1893
Murray, S. W., from Washington C. H.	1886	1893
Cornell, C. K., from Columbus	1879	1893
Scott, A. C., from Columbus	1880	1893

PHARMACISTS REGISTERED BY EXAMINATION.

FROM MAY 1, 1894, TO MAY 1, 1895.

4230	Chambers, Geo. R.	Columbus	4276	Bachmeyer, Geo. A.	Toledo
4231	Jacobs, Rufus D.	Rio Grande	4277	Stockdale, C. W.	Antrim
4232	Stevens, E. J.	Ada	4278	Zapp, H. J.	Dayton
4233	Evans, Thos. J.	Columbus	4279	Henderson, C. A.	Ada
4234	Roberts, Chas. F.	Columbus	4280	Aftel, Jacob.	Toledo
4235	Odebrecht, August	Columbus	4281	Hann, H. G.	Toledo
4236	Oldham, Ira D.	Reynoldsburg	4282	Stewart, Shelton S.	E. Palestine
4237	Hauser, F. J.	Cleveland	4283	Chapman, C. F.	Canton
4238	Mery, Fred J.	Cleveland	4284	Barber, C. A.	New Haven, Ind
4239	Rosenfelder, A. W.	Cleveland	4285	Harmon, Wm. E.	Oberlin
4240	Ruggles, Geo. C.	Cleveland	4286	Gulick, Geo. M.	Cleveland
4241	Diehlman, Chas.	Archbold	4287	Myers, H. G.	Akron
4242	Thuma, Olney B.	Shauck	4288	Conkel, F. P.	Delphos
4243	Dieckmann, Otto	Cincinnati	4289	Mead, Allen H.	Oberlin
4244	Tiffany, Chas. J.	Clyde	4290	Miller, F. J.	Cleveland
4245	Norris, Dumont	Smithville	4291	Obtained by fraud and revoked	
4246	Rea, Frank C.	Carrollton	4292	Prechtel, Chas.	Cleveland
4247	Bradley, R. G.	London	4293	Sworland, Jas. A.	Ohio City
4248	Chambers, E. C.	Fredericktown	4294	Orr, W. C.	Newark
4249	Kennedy, R. T.	Mansfield	4295	Mack, Jno. J.	Cleveland
4250	Willis, Chas. M.	Canton	4296	Christman, R. S.	Galion
4251	Forsyth, J. R.	Toronto	4297	Ehrhart, Geo. C.	Cleveland
4252	Hamilton, Chas. E.	Lisbon	4298	Schwint, G. E.	Columbus
4253	Shelton, Chas. F.	Nisbon	4299	Nicely, A. R.	Reynoldsburg
4254	Smith, J. A.	London	4300	Deming, Andrew	Cleveland
4255	Stern, A. O.	Cleveland	4301	Black, S. K.	Akron
4256	Mechlem, Arthur	Cincinnati	4302	Blank, Elmer F.	Columbus
4257	Ott, Ed. C.	Cleveland	4303	Junkind, Julius	Cincinnati
4258	Pancake, C. A.	Achor	4304	White, Albert C.	Lancaster
4259	Clark, Stuart	Columbus	4305	Remage, H. G.	Paulding
4260	Kincaid, R. E.	Ada	4306	Mulvane, J. B.	Newcomerstown
4261	Weisenburger, F. P.	Defiance	4307	Youndt, D. O.	Greenville
4262	Hermann, W. C.	Glendale	4308	Connely, C. C.	Milldale, Ky
4263	Murphy, E. S.	Columbus	4309	Schrickel, L. C.	Cincinnati
4264	Miller, A. D.	Cleveland	4310	Koenig, Joseph	Cincinnati
4265	Kirkley, J. C.	Toledo	4311	Stoebr, Karl	Cincinnati
4266	Allen, M. L.	Lima	4312	Feid, Geo. F.	Cincinnati
4267	Seaman, H. W.	Massillon	4313	Walterman, H. B.	Cincinnati
4268	Beeson, Chas. F.	Leesburg	4314	Krieger, Katie	Cincinnati
4269	Roettig, Louis	Oxford	4315	Kahley, Jno. J.	Cincinnati
4270	Gehring, J. H.	Delta	4316	Krone, Henry	Hamilton
4271	Hosack, F. F.	Fredericktown	4317	Dunathan, T. R.	Spencerville
4272	Brown, M. D.	Wauseon	4318	Davis, Bert	Ada
4273	Stoner, Ira J.	Bradford	4319	Janka, Erwin	Cleveland
4274	Wenz, John E.	Dayton	4320	Platz, H. H.	Cincinnati
4275	Weiss, F. H.	Toledo	4321	Schmittauer, Andrew	Cincinnati

ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS

REGISTERED BY EXAMINATION,

FROM MAY 1, 1894, TO MAY 1, 1895.

1793	Morhart, F. H.	Middleport	1826	Lyne, Geo. L.	Columbus
1794	Downey, Chas. F.	Urbana	1827	Bonner, Jacob	Hamilton
1795	Ream, W. A.	Zanesville	1828	Klostermeier, H. G.	Marietta
1796	Luecke, H. J.	Cincinnati	1829	Katznelson A. W.	Cincinnati
1797	Haney, Thos. C.	Columbus	1830	Treece, Mrs. Alice	Reading
1798	Loeb, Harry	Cleveland	1831	Newton, Irvil	Caldwell
1799	Floding, Frank	Leetonia	1832	Weisenbarger, C. M.	Dayton
1800	Lantz, L. Z.	Helena	1833	Kolbe, Paul A.	Cincinnati
1801	Barton, A. T.	Rutland	1834	Huber, Henry W.	Hamilton
1802	Zimmerman, C. H.	Chillicothe	1835	Conwell, E. T.	Zanesville
1803	Gray, Dan F.	Ironton	1836	Billison, J. R.	Chillicothe
1804	Bunn, F. S.	Salineville	1837	Marvin, Chas. G.	Cincinnati
1805	Bruehler, Geo. H.	Cleveland	1838	Raterman, H. B.	Cincinnati
1806	Brumbaugh, A. S.	Mansfield	1839	Dornhegge, Harry	Cincinnati
1807	Vail, Harry D.	Norwalk	1840	Hollenbeck, H. S.	Cincinnati
1808	Gates, Jos. F.	Toledo	1841	Stuntebeck, E. A.	Cincinnati
1809	McClure, Geo. W.	Hiramsburgh	1842	Stuntebeck, B. J. A.	Cincinnati
1810	Lovett, E. R.	Galion	1843	Evans, Elmer	Cincinnati
1811	Low, Victor S.	Toledo	1844	Messemer, Jno. H.	Cincinnati
1812	Lustig, Jacob	Cleveland	1845	Schmidt, H. G.	Cincinnati
1813	Petersilge, Emil	Cleveland	1846	Freiberg, Ralph	Cincinnati
1814	Smith, Aug. E.	Cleveland	1847	Kuhlman, John	Cincinnati
1815	Hurst, J. B.	Cleveland	1848	Livingston, Mark M.	Springfield
1816	Burkhardt, R. G.	Cleveland	1849	Schwarz, E. K.	Reading
1817	Pinhard, Julius	Cleveland	1850	McLaughlin, T. H.	Wauseon
1818	Schaefer, H. L.	Cleveland	1851	Sudhoff, G. H.	Richmond, Ind.
1819	Harris, Chas. E.	Vermillion	1852	Vogel, Fred C.	Cincinnati
1820	Killius, Wm.	Cleveland	1853	Kattman, Chas.	Cincinnati
1821	Rosenfelder, J. G.	Cleveland	1854	Fite, Geo. W.	Cincinnati
1822	Miller, Victor E.	Cleveland	1855	Fechter, Gus W.	Hamilton
1823	Siegrist, Chas. H.	Wills Creek	1856	McCullough, E. C.	Lawrenceb'g, Ind
1824	Tresise, Jno. E.	Youngstown	1857	Panzer, Andrew	Cincinnati
1825	Spira, Marcus	Toledo	1858	Weissmann, F. W.	Cincinnati

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